THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 72. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of impure *blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted cases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

He'mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Heimbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Heimbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Heimbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla in power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

NAVAL BATTLE OFF ANCUD.

Spirited Two Hours' Engagement Between the Allied Fleets and the Spanish Frigates "Villa de Madrid" and "Blanca."

SPANISH SHIPS HULLED SEVENTEEN TIMES.

The Iron-Clad Frigate "Numancia" Sent to Attack the Allies.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CALLAO AND THEIR ARMAMENT.

The Colombian Congress Refuses to Declare War Against Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHILI.

THE NAVAL MOVEMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE ACTION AT ANCUD.

PANAMA March 15.—When the news first came of the treaty of alliance between Peru and Chili, and the declaration of war by the former power against Spain, we at the same time learned that the squadrons of the two republics were ordered to immediately commence active operations against the Spanish fleet. Although there were some persons foolish enough to suppose that the Spanish fleet would be at once attacked, the majority knew very well that nothing of the kind would be attempted, but, on the contrary, the Peruvian and Chilian ships would wisely reserve their strength for the proper hour. We heard from time to time of the Peruvian ships moving south from port to port, even to the southwest of Arica; but upon leaving there they ceased to be mentioned and became missing.

Soon after this we heard of the blockade of the coast of Chili being raised, excepting that of the port of Valparaiso, where the entire Spanish fleet was concentrated. This led us to suppose that a bombardment of that city would follow; but soon after came the information that three of the frigates had been sent to cruise; and, as at about the same time we learned of the Peruvian and Chilian ships being in the vicinity of the island of Chiloe, we became satisfied that the Spaniards were turning the tables—that is, their three frigates were in search of the forces that were ordered to attack them

A day or two before the departure of the steamer from Valparaiso the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* returned to that port, looking as bright and fresh as at any time during their cruise, and up to the time of the steamer's sailing nothing was publicly known in Valparaiso of there having been an encounter between the hostile squadrons. Indeed, it was thought that the two frigates had only returned from an ordinary cruise of observation—one in which they had been unable to find what they were looking for. On the arrival of the steamer at Coquimbo, on her way north, it was found that the *Intendente* there had received from Santiago, from the secretary of Foreign Relations, a telegraphic despatch desiring that the steamer should be detained until telegraphic despatches could be sent, giving the particulars, as far as received, of an engagement that had occurred near Ancud, in the island of Chiloe, between the Spanish frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* and the allied Peruvian and Chilian fleets and the shore batteries. The steamer was consequently detained, and the following were the despatches received:—

CHILIAN OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

ANCUD, February 7.—Two Spanish vessels—the Villa de Madrid and Blanca—we take them to be—have been met in the straits of Lemcati, as we have heard to-day. Our squadron, composed of the Aguirmac, Union, and America, are now at Achao, preparing to resist an attack. The Esmeralda and Maipu are out of those limits. In this place we are all ready to receive the Spanish vessels. EMILIO SOTOMAYOR.

SECOND DESPATCH.

February 7, 8 P. M.—At 4 P. M. this day the combined Chilian and Peruvian fleets had an engagement with the Spanish vessels, but it is not known what result, although believed to be favorable to our forces. You will be advised as soon as information is received. EMILIO SOTOMAYOR.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The master of the sloop Etiman, which arrived to-day at the port of Corral, from Ancud at six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of February, has transmitted that on the morning of the 8th of February it was reported in Ancud that our vessels had captured one of the Spanish squadron at Chacao, but which one was not stated. The same morning the Chilian steam corvette Esmeralda was seen outside the port of Ancud, and she afterwards returned to within twenty miles of the town. Five hours after she moved out a continuous cannonade was heard; this having ceased, the combat was considered as having terminated.

This information, as that contained in the two notes of the Intendente of Chiloe, together with the particulars I myself add, are favorable to our cause.

RAFAEL GARCIA REYES.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

By communications of the Intendente of Chiloe, dated February 8, received at Valdiva, I learn that at 4 P. M. on the 7th the Spanish frigate Blanca stood in towards the anchorage at Ancud, and that the Covadouga immediately went out to offer battle, and after several shots were exchanged, none of which were effective on account of great distance the Villa de Madrid then joined her consort, and after a fight of two hours' duration they hauled off to near Tres Cruces (Three Crosses).

On our part we are without damage to record, and are ignorant of that sustained by the Spaniards.

The Peruvians behaved with great decision and enthusiasm, fully equal to the Chilians

ANIBAL PINTO.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

The Intendente of Valparaiso says to the Minister of the Interior, under date of 17th of February, by medium of the telegraph, the following:—The captain of the English transport just arrived states that the Villa de Madrid and the Blanca had opened fire upon the shore batteries at Ancud, which immediately returned it, and that after a severe engagement in which the former ship was struck six times in the hull, and the latter ship had received two under the water line, they hauled off; the Blanca being careened so as to allow the shot holes to be plugged. BUNO LARRAIN.

THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

The above are all the despatches received, and together form the Chilian story of the affair. Thinking that there must have been another version of it, and knowing that some of the Spanish officers who were in the fight had come up in the steamer, I tried to find out what they had to say about it; and although very close-mouthed, still a third party managed to obtain some information, which he kindly gave to me.

The *Villa de Madrid*, with the *Blanca* in company, had been cruising in the hope of falling in with the allied fleets—indeed, they were at sea for the purpose of finding them if possible. Thinking they might be in some of the ports to the southward, the senior officer determined to have a look at the numerous hiding-places near San Carlos, or Ancud, as it is now termed, a port near the north end of the island of Chiloe. It was not long after the Spanish vessels had entered the pass between the main land and the island before the masthends of the vessels they were in search of were descried over a point of land behind which they were securely anchored.

As the allied squadron showed no disposition to come out for a fight, the *Blanca* was sent in as a feeler to find out their position and to try and coax them out if possible. Feeling her way in, with great caution, she soon found that going closer would not cause the others to come out; and while waiting to see what the result might be, and while making a careful reconnoisance, she was suddenly opened upon by a shore battery that had not been noticed, the first shot from which cut away one of her head booms. In the position the *Blanca* occupied at the time she had a view of the hulls of the vessels inside, and they were within range of her broadsides as soon as the batters on shore opened upon her. She opened fire on the allied fleet, and the *Villa de Madrid* stood in to her assistance.

As soon as the latter ship came within range she, in the most splendid manner, opened her enormous batteries at the same time. The action was continued necessarily for two hours; the two Spanish ships expending about seven hundred shot and shell, when their commanding officer, finding it impossible to silence the shore battery, and very prudently not caring to venture his heavy ships into a narrow and dangerous channel way, hauled off out of range, after his vessels had been struck seventeen times in their hulls; the *Blanca* receiving one shot below the water line, which was immediately plugged. Singular to relate, they report no casualties.

The ships inside were found to be the *Apurimac*, *Union*, *America*, and *Covadonga*, and the spaniards report that when the fight ended the *Covadonga* was entirely dismasted, the *America* using but one gun out of her broadside of eight, and that the *Apurimac* was on fire; besides, they say that all of them suffered very severely aloft, in having spars and rigging shot away; but we are not assured of this. The Spanish vessels remained a day or two in the vicinity, in the hope that their late opponents would venture forth; but as they could not be induced to do so it was deemed best to return to Valparaiso, because it would be impossible to get inside where the allied ships were anchored, under the plunging fire of the shore battery, which was mounted with the heavy guns recovered from the lost frigate *Amazonas*.

THE "NUMANCIA" SENT TO REVENGE HER DEFEATED CONSORTS

Immediately upon arrival at Valparaiso Commodore Nunez determined to send the *Numancia* there with orders to run the battery and destroy the fleet inside at all hazards. And it her commander is fortunate enough to have a good pilot—one who will keep his ship from getting ashore—the task laid out for the huge iron-clad is a very easy one. Thus you have the two stories as they now are told, although but one of them—the former—is given in the Panama or South Coast papers. The next mail will give us all the particulars.

THE CHILOE COAST AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

The numerous bays and inlets of the island of Chiloe, and the adjacent coast of the main land, together with the dangerous character of the navigation thereabouts, are good for the allies and bad for the Spaniards. There are excellent charts of the whole coast of South America, made from the most correct hydrographic surveys by officers of the English navy; yet good as they are they do not serve as good a purpose as a native pilot who knows every inch of a locality he has been frequenting from his birth almost.

PERU.

PERUVIAN NEWS REGARDING THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The papers of Peru contain nothing but exultations over the late fight at Ancud, which they consider a signal defeat of the Spanish vessels. *El Nacional* considers that the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* are used up and done for, and says that in all probability the allied fleet will soon attack the remainder of the Spanish fleet and use them up also. It thinks that the *Villa de Madrid* is seriously damaged in her machinery, because one of her engines goes to Europe by this mail.

BOLIVIA.

ALLIANCE WITH CHILI AND PERU—CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A BARQUE.

It is sufficient to say that the revolution in Bolivia being over, that republic at once joined the alliance against Spain, thus closing the only port, Cobija, that remained open to the Spaniards.

Some time ago I gave you an account of the attempted capture, in the port of Coquimbo, of the barque *Salvador Vidal*, which was discharging coal and stores into the Spanish frigate then blockading that port, and which attack failed through the ignorance of the officer commanding the attacking party. After she was discharged she proceeded to Cobija then a neutral port; but on the night of January 24 eight Chilinos, enthusiastic in their cause, yet forgetting the neutrality of the port, arranged an expedition against the vessel, which was successful.

They boarded her under cover of darkness, and, getting possession, they got underway after a fashion, none of the party being seamen, and stood to sea. Callao was reached in time, and immediately on arrival the Italian Minister demanded the release of the vessel and return to her owners on the ground that she was a neutral vessel, captured in neutral waters. The demand was complied with; but the same night she was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Callao, and it does not require much guessing to determine if it was the act of an incendiary or not.

COLOMBIA.

THE CONGRESS OF COLOMBIA—NO ALLIANCE WITH CHILI AND PERU.

A resolution was offered in Congress to join the Republics of South America by declaring war against Spain, which was killed on the spot. War to Colombia with Spain, with an extensive Atlantic sea coast on which is the port from which all her revenue is derived, would, in the opinion of Congress, be suicical in the extreme.

Peace and quiet reign supreme throughout the interior. Not even a rumor of revolution can be heard from any direction.

The following extract from the message of President Murillo, on the relations existing with the United States, will be found interesting and important:—

Although the crime committed on the 14th of April, 1865, in Washington, snatched away from us the virtuous Abraham Lincoln—a good friend and benevolent towards our people—the American Government has continued to treat us with great deference and sympathy. The guarantee of sovereignty and neutrality which they promised us in the treaty of 1846, in exchange for the faculty to pass troops across the Isthmus, has, indeed, offered great difficulties; because not all the agents of that Government in the ports of the Isthmus and on the Isthmus itself possess that intelligence and morality which the use of this concession implies. Grave faults have been committed by a soldier and the commander of a war vessel, and military on their transit over the Isthmus, for which, I have not the least doubt of it, the American Government will give us full satisfaction, adopting for the future such precautions as will lead to avoid their repetition.

This treaty, which contains the guarantee of neutrality and ownership of the Isthmus, and the concession of free transit in favor of the American Government, must expire in the year 1868, if one of the parties should notify the other of it twelve months before the stipulated time. It would be expedient that you discuss already now the question, if it is convenient, not to let this guarantee continue together with the consequences which it may have at some time far or less remote.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Late Murder in Roxbury, Mass.

FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED.

From the Boston Post, March 23.

Moran, the murderer of Miss Ellen Kearney, was taken to Dedham yesterday, where he will remain until the 29th inst., when he will be examined. It is thought, however, that he will waive examination. The Coroner's inquest, we are informed, will be strictly private. The murderer has made a written statement relating to his past life, a copy of which we are unable to obtain. The inquest will take place this afternoon. We are informed that the most intimate relations existed between Moran and Miss Kearney. They were engaged to be married, but the postponement of the nuptial tie was made in consequence, as he stated to an officer, of his inability to support a wife.

It appears that Moran had at various times loaned money to the deceased, and a few days before the commission of the deed, while visiting her at her father's house, asked her for it. His excuse was that he was pressed for the need of it. In reply to this demand Miss Kearney said she had no money, nor did she know how to get it. He then accused her of a lack of disposition to get it for him. What the nature of the conversation was after this has not transpired, but it is surmised that out of this circumstance originated some of the causes which led to the tragedy. Moran also stated that her father wanted him to marry her, and more than once asked him when the happy event would take place.

We hear that yesterday morning, before Moran was taken to the jail at Dedham, he denied having shot Miss Kearney. On the contrary, he evinced an unusual desire to see her, and seemed to be fascinated for her, although he was not satisfied that she reciprocated that attachment. Just before he was taken to Dedham his appearance was that of a cheerful man, although his temperament has undergone a great change since he gave himself up to the police authorities. He is very anxious to publish a statement of all the facts in the case over his own signature, and hopes the privilege will not be denied him. He avers that the newspapers have misrepresented him.

The funeral of Miss Kearney took place from the residence of her father, yesterday afternoon. A large crowd of mourning friends of the deceased were present. She was laid out in the habiliments of a religious society of which she was a beloved member. As she was laid out she looked like a person of twenty years. After prayers and other ceremonies of the Catholic form were had, the *cortege* proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where the final ceremonies took place.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 23.—A negro, Essex Walker, was hung here to-day, for the murder of Thomas Byne, of Burke county.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—The steamship *Missouri* has not yet arrived here. The *Livingston* has put into this port.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

An Amendment in Prospect.

The House Judiciary Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution preventing any person who held office under the United States, and was engaged in the Rebellion, from ever again holding any office under the United States.

The Rinderpest in England.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of March 6, 1866, that the steady increase of mortality among the cattle is creating a serious alarm. It has now extended to the sheep, which is a proof of its contagious character. The Archbishop of the Diocese has recommended that a day be set apart for special prayer and mortification under the heavy chastisement of the cattle plague, and among the exercises to be used on the occasion, strange as it may appear to dissenters, who form a large portion of the population, is the communion service.

Emigration to America.

Our Consul at Liverpool, England, informs the State Department, dated March 9, 1866, that all the steamers and emigrant ships now leaving that port for the United States, are filled with emigrants. Ship-owners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indications are that it will be greater this year than at any other time since we have been a nation.

The President and the Democrats in Connecticut—Remarkable Despatches.

The *National Intelligencer*, yesterday morning, contained the following:—

LETTER FROM A DEMOCRAT.

"POST OFFICE, HARTFORD, Conn., March 22—To President Johnson—SIR:—I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E English as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defence of your 22d of February speech, and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the Disunionists of Connecticut. I am opposing the election of General Joseph R. Hawley, who openly disapproved of your veto and of your 22d of February speech, and declines to support your policy as opposed to the Radical majority in Congress. If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as Postmaster of this city.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "E S. CLEVELAND."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

The President has returned this to Mr. Cleveland indorsed as follows:—

"Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not accepted, but his crewith returned.
(Signed) "ANDREW JOHNSON.
"Executive Mansion, March 22."

A Precaution.

So many Federal appointees at the South are swallowing the iron-clad oath with such easy avidity, that a Bill will be prepared and probably passed by Congress, requiring District Attorneys and Grand Juries in the Rebellious States to return all cases of known perjury for indictment before their respective District Courts.

Latest News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The *Picayune* has the following French version of affairs in Mexico, received by the arrival of the steamer *Sonora* from Vera Cruz on the 12th, via Tampico on the 15th and Bagdad on the 18th.

The weather at Vera Cruz is already quite warm, but healthy. The population is large compared with what it was in former years. Business is lively, and the work on the railroad from the sea-coast in the direction of the capital is progressing rapidly, but it is not in running order further than Paso del Maclio, forty-five miles from Vera Cruz.

The commission which went to the City of Mexico to announce Leopold's death, in returning to Vera Cruz was attacked by guerillas at Sio Fris, between Puebla and the capital. One was killed, another had an arm fractured and afterwards amputated, and a third very badly wounded.

A passenger by the *Sonora*, who left San Luis Potosi February 13, and went via Queretaro to Puebla and Orizaba, reports business dull in San Luis; rents are uncommonly high; mines, and especially the Catarco, lively. Most of the Americans are at Cordova. Regular stages are running between San Luis, Monterey, and Saltillo. No communication with Matamoras and Tampico.

All was quiet in San Luis, but not in the country around. Between San Luis, Queretaro, and the City of Mexico all was quiet.

The City of Mexico dates are to the 25th ult. The capital was full of people, but dull; very few Americans were there, all having gone to Cordova.

No sickness at Vera Cruz, Tampico, or Bagdad. Small numbers of troops are constantly arriving from Europe, and not many leaving; only those whose terms of service are up. About 30,000 French troops are in Mexico.

General Mejia is the most highly trusted.

Death of Major-General Seth Williams.

BOSTON, March 24.—Brevet Major-General Williams died last night at the residence of his sister, of inflammation of the brain, probably superinduced by his severe labors in the Adjutant-General's office for the past five years. No officer could die more regretted or beloved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton steady at 41c. Flour very dull; common grades 10c. lower; sales of 8500 bbls. State at $6 70@8 10; Ohio, $8 10@11; Western, $6 75@10; Southern declining; sales of 400 bbls. at $8 65@15 50; Canadian 10c lower; sales of 270 bbls. at $7 50@11 25. Wheat dull; common declined 1@2c. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork dull and unchanged at $25 18½. Lard heavy at 16½@19½. Whisky dull and nominal.

MOBILE, March 23.—Sales to-day 800 bales for the week, 7600. Receipts for the week, 8500. Exports, 6746. Stock 8788. Gold 120@128.

Another Extensive Robbery in New York.

BONDS AND SECURITIES TO A LARGE AMOUNT STOLEN—ANOTHER SNEAK THIEF OPERRATING—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD OFFERED.

The late astounding robbery of bonds in Exchange place has not been cleared up before another of the same character, though not so extensive, is announced. Last evening the residence of John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, was entered, it is supposed, by a sneak thief, and a tin box, containing United States and other securities to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars, was stolen. A full description of the bonds is given in an advertisement of Mr. Moore, which is published elsewhere. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered by Mr. Moore for the recovery of the bonds. No clue to the thief has as yet been obtained.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

MEXICO.

Interesting from the West Coast—Mazatlan Closely Invested by the Liberals—An Assault Projected on the 22d ult.—Charge of the Liberals into the Streets of the City—The French Bottled Up in Butler Style.

MAZATLAN BESIEGED BY THE LIBERALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23—The steamship *John L. Stephens* arrived from the ports of Western Mexico on the evening of the 12d inst., bringing later advices from the scene of hostilities in Sonora and Sinola. The city of Mazatlan was at the time of the sailing of the *Stephens* (our latest dates) completely invested by the Liberals under Corona, numbering fully five thousand men, well armed and tolerably well equipped. Governor Ogazon, of Jalisco, of whose departure from here *incog.* I informed you in advance, had arrived at Corona's headquarters, and a council of war, at which Corona, Rubi, Ogazon, and others, were present, took place early in the month.

Corona declared his ability to carry the town by assault in an hour, but urged that no general attack should be made on the intrenchments of the French, on the ground that if the city were carried by assault it would be levelled to the ground by the batteries of the steam frigates *Lucifer* and *La Victoire* at anchor in the roadstead off the city. His plan was to cut off all supplies in front and rear, shoot down all the sentinels and corral every expedition which left the city, and by every other possible means harass and annoy the invaders. This course was opposed by Ogazon and Rubi, who advocated an immediate assault, confident that the moral effect of the certain victory on the Liberal cause would more than offset the loss which the nation would sustain in the destruction of Mazatlan.

Corona, who is the idol of the army, however, finally gained his point, and, in pursuance of his policy, his forces drove in the French pickets and even charged into the city itself for three nights in succession, keeping the garrison in a constant alarm until the steamer sailed. On the night of the 12th instant, while the Liberals were beating up the outskarts of Mazatlan and keeping up a fire of musketry on the garrison, a party of thirty men came around to the city front, and swimming off to the fishing boats which were supplying the garrison with fish—the only article of fresh food they had been receiving for a long time—captured the boats, nine in number.

The capturing party then came up to the landing and surprised Captain Avalos, with twenty-two men of the Imperial forces, and carried them off under the very guns of the French steamers without the loss of a man. A gentleman with whom I am acquainted, who came through from Durango just in time for the steamer, says that he never saw a man who seemed to have the cause of his country more thoroughly at heart than Corona. He says that money is no object to him, and he appeared only desirous of liberating his country and driving out the invaders. The correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from Mazatlan, under the date of February 15, says:—

"The truth is just this: The French and Mexican troops in this city are as much "bottled up" as ever was Butler's army at Dutch Gap. Corona with a force estimated at from three to five thousand men, has established his picket line at a short half mile from the city gates, and it is the general belief that he could take the town at any time. He says that he can do so at his pleasure, but is unwilling that the place should be destroyed, as it certainly would be by the French men-of-war that are at anchor in our harbor."

Maximilian's prospects here are anything but flattering. The educated and influential Mexicans are far from supporting him, and the lower classes would join Corona if he could give them arms. Corona is probably the most popular man in Sinaloa. Young, brave, ambitious, and successful in nearly all that he undertakes, it is no wonder that he carries the popular voice along with him. Ever active, always seeking to annoy the enemy and endeavoring to draw them from their strong works to meet him in the field, he is perfectly posted as to the defenses of the town, the number of troops, etc. His men come into the city every day, and on Thursday evening last I counted at least a dozen of them strolling through the Plaza and listening to the music of the French band.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Late R. Rush Petriken, Esq.

We have already alluded to the death of R. Rush Petriken, which occurred at Lock Haven on Sunday morning last. The Clinton *Republican*, referring to the deceased, says that Mr. Petriken was born in Danville, Columbia county, on the 16th of June, 1815. He was the oldest son of Dr. David Petriken, a prominent and talented man who once represented his district in Congress. He was educated at Milton, in the same school with A. G. Curtin, present Governor of the State. After leaving school he went through sundry not very trying vicissitudes, and finally settled down to the study of law. Having completed his course and been admitted to the bar at the age of 21, he emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, and had just commenced to practice when he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Dubuque. In 1840 he was removed by General Harrison, and retutned to Pennsylvania, resuming the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. In 1854, having purchased an interest in some coal lands near Farrandsville, in Clinton county, he organized a company for the purpose of mining. In his coal operation, however, he was not successful, and in 1859 he removed to Lock Haven, where he has ever since resided. He was a man of radical views in politics, and after the formation of the Republican party he became a leading man in its ranks. In 1859 he was a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, but was unsuccessful. In 1862 he was presented by Clinton county in the District Conference for the nomination for Congress, and in this, also, was unsuccessful. In 1864 he was chosen a member of the Union State Central Committee, and as a member of the Executive Committee performed most of the labor of that threefold campaign, and was the confidential adviser of the Chairman, General Cameron, whom he very much resembled in his mental characteristics.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES—MORRIS ABRAMS' CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Morris Abrams. Indictment for the murder of Captain Joseph R. Cox. The defense in the case produced testimony, in addition to that in our report of yesterday, to show that Captain Cox was armed with a pistol, and that before he received the fatal stab inflicted by Abrams, he had made a movement as if to draw the weapon from his pocket.

It was therefore contended, having reason to believe his own life in peril, and acting upon that supposition in using a deadly weapon, Abrams was not guilty of murder of either the first or second degrees.

District Attorney Mann was making the closing speech for the Commonwealth to-day, Mr. Brooke having previously spoken on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Mann had not concluded when our report closed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—In the following cases the rules for new trials were discharged, the opinion of the Court being delivered by the President Judge: Fried vs. Dallett. Williams vs. Dougherty. Deery vs. Lowry. Lloyd vs. Sutton. Alter vs. Pearce. Lengle vs. Haas.

Grant vs. Rogers. Rule for a new trial absolute. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

Pollard vs. McFillen.—Prayer of bill refused upon filing security. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

Penn vs. The Connecting Railroad. Report confirmed. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

The current and deferred motion lists were then taken up.

The District Court in Banc was engaged with the Current and Deferred Motion List.

The Supreme Court was occupied with the case of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company vs. the Clarion Land and Improvement Company; before reported, the argument in which was concluded.

—The French police lately captured an ingenious rogue. He employed a young draughtsman to make drawings for him of the newest articles exposed for sale in jewellers' shop windows, and immediately had close imitations made of base metal. He would then pretend to wish to purchase the articles, and have them sent to his hotel, ostensibly for the purpose of showing them to his wife, when he had only to change them for the counterfeits, which he would send back.

New Jersey M. E. Conferences

FOURTH DAY.—The Conference was called to order by Bishop Scott, and the devotional services, consisting of reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer were conducted by Rev. J. S. Heisler.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were then taken up, read, and approved.

The seventh question, concerning who are the supernumeraries, was then taken up. The case of J. W. Hickman was called. That gentleman made an affecting statement concerning his enfeebled health, and asked to have his relations changed from supernumerary to effective. His wish was complied with.

Mr. Grant was here permitted to make a statement in regard to the delinquency of members who had not settled with him concerning the business of the Book Concern.

The case of S. Jaquett was retained as supernumerary, without work.

The Revs. Messrs. Atwood and Robinson were here introduced to the Conference.

The case of Henry Beegle was called, and his relation as supernumerary was continued.

The fifth question was called and considered, when R. M. Stratton was elected to Elder's orders.

The question of orders of local ministers and deacons was called, and S. L. Johnson was elected to a deaconship. This question elicited considerable remarks generally, which were duly appreciated.

The application for deacon's orders by R. L. Barwise was refused. S. T. Jarmon was elected. Considerable discussion prevailed on these applications, when Mr Cheston was also elected. Mr. Hoskinson, from the Methodist Protestant Church, was received into deaconship.

Peter Provost was admitted to trial in the Conference.

Andrew Scott made application for admission, and was received.

The proposition electing Peter Burd on trial met with much discussion. Mr. Burd was recommended as an able and efficient preacher, and a very valuable member. He was also represented as being an illiterate man, but he had been very successful in winning souls to God. Mr. Winner seemed to be warmly in favor of the young applicant and alluded in strong terms to the work he had accomplished, holding that, if it took 100's to convert souls, he was in favor of fools, for Mr. Burd had been the means of having converted over two hundred in the space of one year.

A resolution was offered recommending that Mr. Burd be retained in his present position another year, with instruction to devote his time to study. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 27.

The amount of Missionary money collected throughout the districts of the Conference is $18,501·15.

A number of committees made their reports in reference to the programme of future business, preaching, etc., which were adopted.

Monday morning at 9½ o'clock was fixed as the time for receiving the report of the Centenary Committee.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the meeting announcements were made, and the body adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 24, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were more active, and prices looking up. 5-20s sold at 103¼@103⅜, the former rate for small; 6s of 1881 at 104⅜, a slight advance; 7·30s at 99⅝; and 10-40s at 90½. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 92, and the old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Catawissa preferred sold at 29@29½, the former rate a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ½; Camden and Amboy at 118, no change; Reading at 50@50⅜, the former rate a slight decline; and Northern Central at 44½, no change. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 36 for N. Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 30½ for preferred do.; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 69 for West Philadelphia; 46½ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 27½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 62 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 34½ for Delaware Division; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are in demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 55, 206 was bid for North America; 140 for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 76 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 6¾@6⅞, the former rate a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 6s '81.....104¾		12 sh Penn R...lots 55½	
$100 U S 5-20s..reg.106¾		6 sh Cam & Am..c 118	
$1200 City 6s, old...lts 87½		11 sh do....lots 118	
$600 do. new... 96		1000 sh Cata pf..lts s30 29	
$1000 Leh' Val bs.. 90		100 sh do..... 29	
$1000 Pa R 1st mt 2d 96		300 sh do.....lots 29¼	
500 sh Ocean.....lts 6¾		200 sh Read.....lots 50½	
300 sh do.lots.b30 6¾		100 sh do..... 50¾	
100 sh do..... 6¾		10 sh N Centr..... 44¼	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	126¾	12 M.	126¾
11 A. M.	126	1 P. M.	126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125	125¼
American Silver, ½s and ¾s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	116	117
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¾
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 22, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	16 291 03
" Port Carbon	7,782·13
" Pottsville	327·06
" Schuylkill Haven	20 056·03
" Auburn	88·14
" Port Clinton	8,254·02
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	.....
Total anthracite coal for week	62,800·12
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	5 850·10
Total of all kinds for week	68 651·02
Previously this year	720,284·02
Total	788 935·04
To same time last year	748 522·11

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 24.—The demand for Clover seed continues limited, but prices are unchanged; sales of 400 bushels at $4 50 to $6 25, the latter for choice. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed are unchanged.

There is some inquiry for Quercitron Bark at $29 ₱ ton, but holders refuse to accept this

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

CONFILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Paris Conference.

From the Tribune.

The revolution in the Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia) though lasting only a few hours, and affecting peace neither at home nor abroad, has appeared sufficiently grave to the great powers of Europe to cause them to agree without hesitation upon the immediate convocation of a European Congress. The revolution took place on February 23, and on March 10 the Conference of the representatives of the European powers held its first meeting at Paris, under the Presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

We have as yet nothing but vague rumors concerning the intentions of the Great Powers. The Diet of the Principalities has again declared in an emphatic manner its desire for their permanent union. At the former Congress which was held on this question, all the Powers were willing to grant the national demand, except Austria, the protest of which against the permanent union was the cause of the firman of the Sultan, dated November 12, 1861, granting the union only provisionally for the lifetime of Prince Couza. From the language of the semi-official organs of the Russian Government, it would seem that at present Russia is not favorable to the continuance of the union, and may use its influence for re-establishing a separate government for both Moldavia and Wallachia.

For Turkey, Austria, and Russia, the three powerful neighbors of the Principalities, the question of the union of the latter is a matter of considerable importance. For Turkey, the permanent union of the Principalities means an important step towards complete emancipation from Turkish rule. For Austria, it means the consolidation of a new nationality which has nearly 3,000,000 of the same race still living under Austrian rule, who cannot fail ere long to drift as certainly towards a union with an independent Roumanic State, as Venitia has long been drifting towards a union with Italy. For Russia, the consolidation of a Roumanic nationality on the mouth of the Danube means a new obstacle to the conquest of European Turkey by the Sclavic race.

Besides the establishment of a permanent union, the Diet of the Principalities has taken the very first opportunity to express again, by the election of the Count of Flanders as Hospodar, their desire for a prince from one of the reigning houses of Europe. This also is in opposition to the stipulation agreed upon at a former conference of the European powers, which declared only natives of the two Principalities eligible for the dignity of Hospodar. The election of a foreign prince would be the natural supplement of the permanent Union. It would constitute the establishment of an independent Roumanic nationality and empire, which could not well remain in a tributary relation to Turkey, and could hardly further the plans of either Russia or Austria.

By many it is believed that the Conference, once assembled, will also occupy itself with the question of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which has recently led to grave misunderstandings between Austria and Prussia. The next arrival from Europe will probably give us some further information on the object of the Conference and on the views of the several members.

Our Present Army—A Call for Immediate Reduction.

From the Times.

We suppose the people of the country in general were considerably astonished on learning, by the statement just communicated to Congress by the Secretary of War, that there are still in the service and pay of the United States over one hundred and fifty thousand troops! It is all but a year since Lee surrendered, and the work for which our army was raised was finished. It was almost immediately thereupon that General Grant began his famous labor of reducing the military establishment, which gave him as much renown as his warlike achievements. We know that from midsummer till the close of the year the work was carried on vigorously, and the tramp of returning veterans was perpetual all over the Union.

When Congress met in December, Secretary Stanton was able to announce that of the million men in our service seven months before, "over eight hundred thousand had been mustered out of service." This showed the mustering out to have been going on up to that time at the rate of considerably over one hundred thousand per month. It appears, however, that during the four months that have elapsed since his report was written, the work of mustering out has been very nearly stopped, for as there were less than two hundred thousand on the rolls on the 22d of November last, and there are still 152,611, there cannot have been over forty thousand discharged since then, or ten thousand per month.

It was impossible, of course, that the work of reduction should have gone on for even another month after the Secretary's report was written, as it had been done in the months preceding; because, in the first place, of the comparatively limited number of troops left; and because, in the second, there were no great concentrated bodies then existing, which could be dismissed *en masse*. The troops were scattered over the South, far and near, in small detachments and garrisons. Many of these, from local or other causes, could not at once be called in; and in many other cases new distributions had to be made of a variety of bodies, in a given locality, before any one could be withdrawn. But we must say, considering the many calls and grounds for urgency in the case, that we cannot but think that a much greater degree of activity might have been displayed than appears by the Secretary's statement has been.

We are sure that at least ten thousand per month might, without difficulty, have been paid, mustered out, and transported home; and the difference that even this would have made in the expenses of the Government and the taxation of the people is one that no man, now-a-days at least, will regard as inconsiderable. At one time last year there was a difficulty in the way of obtaining sufficient transportation, and at another there was an alleged difficulty in the way of procuring the necessary money to pay the men off. But there have been no such difficulties during the last four months. The Government has had a superabundance of transportation at its command, and the resources of Secretary McCulloch have been a hundred-fold ample for any demands in the way of the payment of troops.

We do not for a moment, however, hold Secretary Stanton in any way culpable or responsible for dilatoriness or indisposition in the prosecution of this matter. We know definitely what his ideas are as to the desired strength of the army. In his report he proposes its reduction to fifty thousand troops. We know also his energetic force in the execution of his purposes.

The Secretary has undoubtedly been deterring to ascertain the action of Congress as to the magnitude, composition, and character of our permanent army. There have been propositions before it for a military establishment almost as large as that which still remains; and were some of the policies towards the South that have been advocated put into legal and practical shape, we certainly do not think it would be safe to go on much further with the reduction of the army. This matter of the permanent army we are to retain is one of the very first upon which Congress should have taken action. Every week's delay means heavier burdens for the already overburdened people, means higher living, deeper poverty, and a graver financial situation.

Secretary Stanton, in his last annual report, put down the military estimates for the current fiscal year, after careful revision, at something under thirty-four millions of dollars ($33,814,461). In his statement to Congress the other day he estimated the annual expense of the army, as now organized and distributed, at over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars! ($120,302,878.) But as orders have been issued for the mustering out of forty thousand troops, he is able to reduce the estimate of the annual expense subsequent to this part to an aggregate of eighty-seven millions ($87,362,759), or twenty millions more than double the estimate he made for the year's military expenses in December last. This, we assure Congress, will appear, not a trivial, but a very serious consideration to the people. Members assuredly edify and entertain us with their gigantic political orations; but we would be better entertained and more highly edified by a perusal of their votes on the right side for a bill reducing the army, and thereby limiting our taxes. Senator Wilson's bill, which, as amended, provides for reducing the standing army to fifty thousand men, passed the Senate, after long delay, two weeks ago. We hope the House will take neither four months, nor as many weeks, for its consideration. We hope no member will argue for a larger force, or will distract us by arguments upon the negro-soldier question. Let it, we ask, be taken up at once, acted upon, and sent to the President for his signature, that the Secretary of War may promptly put its provisions into effect.

Currency and Finance—The Financial Centre of the World—Baron Rothschild's Evidence.

From the Herald.

We published a few days ago the highly interesting examination of Baron J. de Rothschild by the Superior Council of Commerce at Paris, on "the principles and general facts which regulate monetary and paper circulation." The well known character and position of this great financier give much weight to his testimony. The President of that important body before which he testified, M. Rouher, seemed to fully appreciate this when he said to M. Rothschild, "On account of the extreme importance of your opinions, and of your great experience, I think it useful to refer to certain points." And again, "It is therefore, not for us that you speak, but for the public, who will read the documents we shall publish. You must understand the importance we ascribe to opinions expressed by such an imposing authority as you are on such matters.

The subject that chiefly engaged the attention of the Council, and about which they inquired of M. Rothschild, was as to the position and principles of management of the Banks of France and England and their power over the trade and financial affairs of the world. The object appears to have been to ascertain how far the Bank of France could extend its power and usefulness, both in the empire and throughout the world, by any modification of its present system. The Council seemed particularly desirous of knowing to what extent it could be made to rival the influence or take the place of the Bank of England. This led to a comparison of the two great national institutions, their systems and their influence, and elicited much valuable information, not only for the people of Europe, but for the whole world. We especially may learn a good deal that is useful just at this time, when we are passing through a mighty financial revolution, and when men's ideas here are so vague and unsettled upon the subject.

That which should attract our attention most is the controlling power of these great national banking institutions, and particularly of the Bank of England, over the trade, commerce, and financial conditions and operations of the world. By studying this we may adopt principles that are applicable to our own situation, so as to give us that high standing in monetary affairs, to which our wealth, resources, geographical position, and the greatness of the country entitle us.

Baron Rothschild does not hesitate to say to the French Superior Council of Commerce that "the Bank of England leads all the other banks of Europe. When money is seen to be rare in England people open their eyes, not only at Paris, but at St. Petersburg, and everywhere. The situation is quite different from ours. The measures taken by the Bank of France do not produce the same effect abroad as those taken by the Bank of England." In another part of his evidence he says:—"A veritable bank is the Bank of England; it is from it that emanate, so to speak, all little banks." Contemplating the immense power of this institution, which makes London the money centre of the world, we are naturally led to inquire the cause. How has this state of things arisen, and how is it maintained?

It does not come within the scope of this article to investigate the history of the Bank of England, or all the causes that have led successively to its present powerful position; nor is it necessary. We refer, however, in another part of the paper, to some of its struggles in those trying periods when efforts were made to return to specie payments. There are a few general principles that have operated to produce the result, and which must govern in all such cases. These we shall notice. The strength of this institution lies primarily in its connection with the Government. Strictly speaking it is a private corporation, or a corporation of individuals; but the Government has always been identified with it, and exercised a control over its affairs, particularly in critical times. The bank, at the same time, has paid attention to the wishes and necessities of the Government.

They have mutually aided and sustained each other for the public good. This, however, has been less through positive or express laws, or through provisions in the charter, than from mutual interest and self-preservation. The relations of the bank to the Government are based upon the principles of necessity and convenience more than upon an express formal compact, or any direct right to claim support on one hand or control on the other. Like the binding force of the British Constitution upon the people, these obligations between the bank and the Government are based upon fundamental principles of what is just and proper more than upon any written compact. Both form a beautiful system of checks and balances which are tacitly acknowledged and submitted to for the welfare of the country.

But though the bank has this connection with and support from the Government, it is not, like the old United States Bank, or what our present national banks may be—a dangerous political machine. It comes to the rescue of the Government in times of war, or of any great crisis, but it does not exercise power in the political affairs of the country, nor is it dangerous to the liberties of the people. Like a child from its birth, it has grown up through a long period of years and a succession of encounters with the storms of life to be a giant in strength. It has profited by experience, and the statesmen of England have assisted in maturing its growth. It has passed through many severe ordeals, especially during and after the wars with Napoleon, and when spasmodic efforts were made to force specie payments; but since the act of Sir Robert Peel, in 1844, it has stood upon a more impregnable foundation. It regulates the currency of Great Britain, public credit, the exchanges of the world, and, in a great measure, the operations of commerce. When speculation is rife and danger is coming it "puts down the brakes," as was said in the Superior Council of Commerce, and when it is safe to go on again it lifts them up; that is, in other words, it contracts and expands and raises and lowers the rate of discount according to circumstances. Such is the great, safe, and politically harmless power of the Bank of England—a power which is felt throughout the civilized world.

Now, what is the instruction we may draw from this? To regulate our financial system, our banks and the currency upon equally sound principles. The same system may not suit our condition precisely, but the general principles are quite as applicable. Let us have some great and similar controlling institution in the United States, and at the commercial metropolis. It does not matter what it may be called—a Board of Control of the Currency, a Commission, a Bureau, or anything else. We do not mean an establishment like the old United States Bank, nor the so-called national banks—nothing that can be used as a political machine or a great private monopoly—but something over which the Government will have a control for the benefit of the public.

The Government, and, therefore, the people, should have the sole benefit of the circulating medium, not private corporations, as the national banks now have. Greenbacks should be the only currency, and this should be regulated by a board of control according to exchanges and the necessities of the times. The Government, acting with this board, could always keep a proper reserve of specie on hand as well as currency to put down the brakes or let them up, according to the necessity of the case. We cannot return to the old shinplaster system of private banks; the revolution in our circumstances forbids this, and we suppose there are a few who desire it. There is no other safe and sound system than such as we suggest. What is to hinder this country becoming what England is in controlling the finances and exchanges of the world? We have greater wealth and infinitely greater resources. We produce the greatest amount of precious metals and cotton, which are the principal regulators of commerce and exchange. Why should we permit others to use them for that purpose? Why should we not use them ourselves? No country is placed geographically in such a favorable position. We have Europe on one hand and Asia on the other, and all the wealth and trade of the rest of the Americas at our door. We have grown up to the point when we can lay solidly the foundation for such pre-eminence. We can avail ourselves of the experience of England and other nations. All we need is sound legislation, not to tamper with our healthy legal-tender currency, and a uniform and permanent system of management. That will bring specie payments and make this country the financial centre of the world.

New Hampshire.

From the Tribune.

Returns from all but seven light polls give the following result of the recent election for Governor as compared with the last vote cast for President:—

	GOVERNOR—1866.*		PRESIDENT—1864.	
	Smyth.	Sinclair.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Rockingham	5548	4474	5819	4477
Strafford	3211	2891	3094	2550
Belknap	1926	2066	1855	2216
Carroll	1868	2175	1782	2509
Merrimac	4544	4476	4374	4768
Hillsborough	6827	6218	6378	6325
Cheshire	3421	2120	3142	2444
Sullivan	2196	1812	2135	1878
Grafton	4588	4282	4357	4574
Coos	1150	1212	1116	1459
Total	35 018	30,176	34 382	32,200

*7 towns wanting, viz:—Windsor, Hart's Location, Jackson, Cambridge, Dummer, Jefferson, and Wentworth's Location.

—It will be seen that Governor Smyth's majority is more than twice that of President Lincoln, and that Smyth has already more votes than Lincoln received in the entire State.

Light from the East.

From the Tribune.

Austria and Hungary, seventeen years ago, were the arena of a bloody civil feud, which was settled by the intervention of Russia on side of Austria. The Hungarians were crushed; some of their leaders hanged, others exiled, and Austrian absolutism established by the might of the Muscovite sword. Yet the Emperor has found the passive resistance of Hungary to her complete absorption into Austria invincible. He could not overcome it; he could not make his Parliament work in spite of it; for, since Hungary refused to send deputies, it was plain to all that, though there were German and Sclavic elements, there was no Parliament of the whole Empire. After exhausting every device to avoid doing so, Franz Joseph virtually gives it up, and agrees to deal with Hungary on the basis of her historic Constitution, arbitrarily abolished in 1849.

In the Hungarian lower House, recently, Elvos, one of Deak's prominent supporters, said:—

"The best guarantee for the welfare and the rights of all lies in the liberty for all." He added:—"We want not an exclusive freedom, and see very well that security of your rights is also security for our rights." And he asked the Germanic-Austrians:—"But do you not also see that the attainment of liberty and justice by us is at the same time preparing the way for you?" And he continued:—"In a country connected together as Austria is, being composed of many peoples, no one people or State can be unjustly dealt with, without at last involving all."

We commend these weighty words to all who, from whatever quarter, resist a settlement of our remaining differences on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT."
MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time
Price, 25c., 50c., and 75c
Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE ON "THE GLACIERS," by Professor FAIRMAN ROGERS, before the Franklin Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. This Lecture will be extensively illustrated by photographs, diagrams, and natural crystallizations, thrown with powerful lanterns upon the screen. Tickets 50 cents (seats secured without extra charge), for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. 3 21 6

☞ MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the ground, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 27th, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order of the Society.
3 22 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

☞ "EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York.
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 10 swlmrp*

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Directors in leasing and operating on the Ocean tract in Venango county, Pa., and such other business as the Board may bring to the notice of the stockholders.
By order of the Board.
3 23 4t tsuth* JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has let nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP UNDER-GARMENTS.

ALSO,

COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.

THE NEW STYLE TIE,

From the Opera "L'Africaine" 3 21 mwslmrp

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, the *carriage*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mip
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

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Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, March, 1866. 3 15 16t

IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, April 17, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following premises of the Estate of THOMAS DERBY HIBBS, deceased:—A certain three story brick Dwelling house, frame Stable, and lot of ground situate on the westwardly corner of Gillingham and Tackawanna streets, Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia; containing in front on Tackawanna street fifty five feet, and in width southwesterly one hundred feet. Conditions made known on day of sale.
AGNES DERBYSHIRE, Administratrix.
J. H. COMLY, Auctioneer. 1t*

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,
AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS
OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 12t

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

in store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON'S

No. 1004 Chesnut Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Illusions, Malines, Rouches, Quillings, Etc.

REAL LACE GOODS

OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Point Gaze Collars and Sets,
Brussels Point Collars and Sets,
Valenciennes Collars and Sets,
Cluny Collars and Sets,
Thread Collars and Sets.
Barbes, Berthas, Veils, Coiffures, Bdkfs., Etc.

REAL LACE GOODS BY THE YARD, ALL WIDTHS.

Point Gaze, Lisse, Valenciennes, Brussels Applique, English Thread, White Blond, Black Thread, Gimpure, Insertings of all kinds, Beadings, Etc.

LACE GOODS,

Imitation Laces of the choicest quality and newest designs.
Plain and Figured Nets, Wide Illusions.
Joined Blond, Footings, Quillings, etc., a large assortment.

EMBROIDERIES.

Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS.

Jaconets, Cambric, Nainsook, Mull, Plaid, Striped, Figured, Fancy, Swiss.
French Muslin two yards wide. Sheer French Cambric, Tarletans, Linen Handkerchiefs, all at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle, Berlin, etc., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, of every variety, quality, and color, of the best make.

FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

WARBURTON'S,

3 17 stuths4tip No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

POLKA SPOT MOHAIRS.

COLORED GROUND MOHAIRS.
WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS.
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

LARGE PLAID MOHAIRS.

From Auction,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

CHINTZ—COLORS—

Paris Jaconets, Only 31 Cents

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow

MELANGES.

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE MIXTURES,
ONLY 31 CENTS PER YARD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

NEAT PLAIN FOIL-ST. MARIE.

DESIRABLE FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, AT REDUCED PRICES.
From the late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

PRINTED MOHAIR.

IN POLKA, SPOTS AND FIGURES, AT 50 AND 75 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow

METATIQUE POPLINS,

Desirable for Travelling Dresses,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE MOZAMBIQUES.

From Auction, at Reduced Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

6-4 SUPER FRENCH CASSIMERE

IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM COLORS,
From Auction, at Reduced Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

LUPIN'S 9-4 BLACK MOUS DE LAINES,

From the Late Auction Sales,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 3t Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED A CHOICE LOT OF

SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00, $2·50.
SMALL PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·25, sold early this season at $2·00
NEW STYLES FOULARD SILKS, $1·25.
EXTRA QUALITY FOULARD SILKS, $1·50.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS, FOULARD SILKS, $2.
PLAIN SILKS, GOOD COLORS, $1·75.
PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, $2·00.
PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, $2·25.
PLAIN SILKS, ALL COLORS, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $3·50.
HEAVY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $3·00.
WIDE HEAVY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $4.
SUPERIOR QUALITY PLAIN CORDED SILKS, $5·00.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, CHOICE COLORS.
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, $1·31 to $3·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $2·00 to $7·00.
RICH LYONS TAFFETAS, $2·00 to $6·00.
28-INCH BLACK ARMURE SILKS, $3·00.
50 PIECES MORE OF THE CHEAP STRIPED SILKS, $1·25.

3 21 wsm Nos. 718 and 715 N. TENTH St.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 103 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened a new lot fast color Calicoes, 15 cents a yard.
Best quality American Calicoes, 18½ cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Heavy Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 35, 37½ and 40 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 23, 25 and 28 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Huckaback Towelling, by the yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

White Marseilles, 50, 75, 90 and $1 12½.
Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
Plaid, Stripe and Dotted Swiss Muslins.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Just opened, a new lot of Poil de Chevre, 25 cents a yard.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Lisle and Berlin Thread Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Bdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
A new lot of handsome Bonnet Ribbons

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 24

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 2 3mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

ARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES

AT PRICES TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS.

ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR

SPRING SALES:

FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS.

P. S.—The above are all new goods, and at prices to suit. 3 24 stuth

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 3 12

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS QUILTED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PARIS, March 9 1866.

FALSE REPORTS LATELY SPREAD ABOUT IN PARIS.

Reports have been spread about during the last few days to the effect that orders had been given for all the troops garrisoned in Paris to hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice, and all the barracks to be strictly guarded. This seemed as if the Government feared an outbreak of some sort. The truth is that Marshal Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Paris, had issued the above order, but merely as a precautionary measure in case of an excitement on account of the strong debates in the Corps Legislatif.

These precautions have done more harm than good. They alarm (though but for a moment), the respectable portion of society, without overawing the evil disposed.

The dispute between Messrs. Rouher and Glais Bizoin has had no unpleasant consequences. Scandal mongers had whispered that a duel was to take place between them, but the report proved to be unfounded, and the

LABORS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

are carried on with great dignity and calmness. The Chamber has discussed one by one the different paragraphs of the address relating to home matters. The Mexican question, on the urgent request of the Minister of State, has been postponed until the result of the negotiation with Maximilian for the withdrawal of the troops is made known.

The Roman question has called forth a most important vote. In spite of active opposition on the part of Jules Favre, the Chamber, by a majority of 218 votes, has declared that it is absolutely necessary to *maintain the temporal power of the Pope.*

On the motion of Mons. Thiers, a clause has been added to the address in which the Corps Legislatif, whilst approving the neutrality preserved by the French Government with regard to the question of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, shows itself far from indifferent on German affairs. This is a hint to Prussia to mind what she is about.

The question, however, which most interests the public is that of liberty, and the progress daily made by

THE AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE TIERS PARTY,

or the 36 as they are called. This party augments daily, and their respectful request to the Emperor *to crown the edifice* by the granting of the long promised liberties becomes more and more important.

The Government is far from feeling easy. It beholds the progress made daily by liberal ideas in the ranks of its partisans, and it is doubtful if the majority once so powerful will be strong enough at present to cause the amendment to be rejected. What is the Emperor to do?

THE IMPERIAL SPHYNX IS IN ITS TURN PUZZLED BY A RIDDLE,

which is far from an easy one to solve. The Emperor, it is said, becomes more and more silent and reserved—may be seen for hours absorbed in deep contemplation. If I can believe a report which emanates from a source to be relied on, Napoleon III has at last decided on his future line of conduct. He intends adopting the liberal programme of the "Thirty-six," and to complete, by new concessions, the famous decree of 24th November, 1860. It does not, however, seem probable that the Emperor should have taken so sudden a resolution of disavowing the *statu quo* announced in his discourse. Nevertheless, the numerous adhesions that have been made to the amendment by members of the Government lead me to suppose that there is something lying hid to which the Emperor is not a stranger. For a moment the public attention was diverted from the discussions of the Chamber by the illness of

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL,

who has been laid up by a sharp attack of the measles, which for a time caused a good deal of uneasiness to the Emperor and Empress, but is now in a fair way towards recovery. The receptions at the Tuileries had been suspended for the moment, and the Empress devoted her whole time to nursing the poor little invalid. In spite of all his troubles, political and domestic, the Emperor has not relaxed his literary labors.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE HISTORY OF CÆSAR

will shortly be published, and will be embellished by thirty-six maps of ancient Gaul. From Cæsar or even Napoleon III to Prince Couza, ex-Hospodar of the Danubian provinces, is almost descending from the sublime to the ridiculous. The transition is, however, less sudden than it seems, so we will speak of the decline and fall of

PRINCE COUZA,

which may be related in a few words. Couza, who is a very sharp fellow, had a presentiment that something was going to happen, but did not expect to be overthrown so soon. The conspirators were led into the palace by some of the household, who were their accomplices, whilst the ministers of police and some of the Ministry were kept by playing at cards by the conspirators, who had got up a party on purpose. Couza, having been forced to abdicate, was for a moment imprisoned, but on his promising in no way to seek to disturb the revolution, he was set free, and left Bucharest in good spirits, smoking a cigar, accompanied by his wife, Princess Helen. The first act of the Roumanians, after Couza's departure, was to proclaim the Comte de Flandre his successor, but that prince has declined the honor, and the Roumanians have for the time being appointed a Lieutenant of the Kingdom. The utmost tranquility prevails.

This bloodless revolution has put European diplomacy on the *qui vive*. The Government of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces having been formed by the treaty of Paris in 1858, in which it was stipulated that no member of the family of the contracting powers should reign at Bucharest, it is no small difficulty to find a successor to Prince Couza. In order to settle matters a conference seems necessary, and it will probably be held at Paris.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

There is again a talk of a European Congress of nations, large and small, to settle all matters without appeal to arms. The petty German States will be the first to adhere to the proposed meetings of representatives of nations, as they hope it may be the means of solving the question of the Duchies, which is a bone of contention between the two rival powers, Austria and Prussia.

Austria would not object to a Congress if the Venetian question were left out of the programme. As regards Russia, there is a decided aversion to anything of the kind. The Czar means to negotiate a new loan of four hundred millions, for which there is no apparent necessity. It is feared that this means mischief, as the Northern Bear is massing his troops on the Pruth, and will, no doubt, take the first opportunity of reviving the Oriental question.

For the present the Moldo-Wallachian question has taken up the attention of Prussia and Austria which seemed inclined to quarrel about the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. The French proverb says, *A quelque chose malheur est bon*, and the friends of peace will have to thank Prince Couza for falling at the right time. The ex-Hospodar is on his way to Paris via Vienna.

Italy, which is in a financial mess, is taking a most heroic step to get out of its difficulties, by means of a

NATIONAL ITALIAN SUBSCRIPTION,

in order to pay off the national debt. The idea was first started at Naples, where it met with very great sympathy. Prince Humbert heir presumptive of the throne, has subscribed for one hundred thousand florins; Victor Emmanuel has put his name down for *one million*; the town of Turin has offered thirty millions.

Advices from the Eternal City inform us that the new loan is not looked upon very favorably. It is a strange thing that while Peter's pence is dwindling down to nothing, the national subscription is swelling every day.

GREAT NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN ROME.

There at present a great number of Americans in the city of St. Peter, who mean to stay there until after the Easter festivities.

Nothing new from Spain; everything is going on pretty much the same as when I wrote you last. The state of siege is still maintained, and the cannon is the rod used to keep down naughty boys. The Chilian question still occupies the Spaniards, and there seems to be a desire to settle the differences with the courageous little republic by means of the Armstrong and iron-clad.

HIGH LIFE.

The world of fashion in Paris, before settling down to the rigors of the end of Lent, has been taking a last fling on mid-Lent day, or mi-carome day, as it is called here—a kind of half-way house between Shrove Tuesday and Good Friday. The Opera House has again opened its doors to the votaries of Terpsichore, and several *salons*, especially those of the Princess Metternich, have been thronged with the *elite* of the *beau monde* of the Parisian capital. The lower orders have, too, been amusing themselves and making holiday. We have had

THE WASHERWOMENS CARNIVAL IN PARIS.

It is a time-honored institution with us. On mi-careme day the ladies who so kindly smash our shirt buttons and wear out our linen with the washing-bats, as is the custom in France, give themselves up to the pleasure of the dance and masquerading.

THE RECEPTION OF PROVOST PARADOL AT THE ACADEMIE.

The gates of the Institute will again open to receive a new immortal. M. Guizot is to do the honors. The *seance* will no doubt be of great interest, and numerous applications for tickets are being made. The ex-Protestant Minister Guizot will no doubt be as frigidly eloquent as usual.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW WORK,

"Les Travailleurs de la Mer," is still looked forward to with impatience. It is reported that the author of "Notre Dame" has refused immense sums from the editors of several papers who would like to publish his work in numbers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA—*Changes in Methodist Pulpits.*—Many of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city will be graced with new faces in the pulpits to-morrow, who have just been appointed as their pastors. Rev. P. Coomae will preach at Front Street Church, which Rev. T. A. Fernley vacates for Nazareth Church, of which he is now Pastor in place of Rev. C. Hill, who goes to Mariners' Bethel. Rev. T. A. Fernley will preach on Sabbath in Nazareth. Rev. A. Atwood goes to St. Paul's, in place of Rev. S. W. Thomas. His place at St. John's is filled by Rev. J. Dickerson. Rev. W. J. Paxson goes to Kensington, in place of Rev. J. H. Alday, who leaves the city for Stroudsburg, Pa.

EPISCOPAL.

Appointed Missionary.—Rev. John Long, late Chaplain of the Christian Street Hospital, has received the appointment of Missionary at Kennett Square, Chester county, where he intends to establish an Episcopal church. His numerous friends among the crippled soldiers whom he had under his care at the Hospital regret exceedingly his loss. The field which he has thus assumed charge of is an interesting one, and opens a wide scope for his useful labors.

Interesting Discourses.—Rev. Dr. Bonham, Rector of the Church of the Intercessor, on Spring Garden street, this city, is advertised to preach a sermon to-morrow afternoon, at the Union Meeting, American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue. The Reverend Doctor is from the State of Rhode Island, and is one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal Church. Having recently returned from Europe, and while there having been an eye-witness of the great revivals in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and having taken part in those revivals, he is now giving to his congregation a series of discourses on these revivals, which have been very interesting, many attending the Wednesday night lecture for the purpose of listening to the discourse. The Church of the Intercessor having become very much disorganized by the withdrawal of Rev. Dr. Carder, the former Rector, is now under the charge of Rev. Dr. Bonham, and is in a very prospering and growing condition. The subject to-morrow afternoon at American Mechanics' Hall will be an interesting one.

UNION.

The Tract Cause.—The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, is a valuable auxiliary to the Church of Christ. It was organized in 1827. It has now one general agent, six missionaries, thirty assistant superintendents, and five hundred and eighty tract distributors connected with the Evangelical Church of the city. It distributes monthly fifty thousand English, German, and French tracts, invites people to the house of God, gathers children into our Sabbath and other schools, visits the sick and destitute, and, as far as possible, relieves their wants; furnishes the Scriptures to those without them, aids in the temperance reform, and establishes meetings for reading the Scriptures and prayer.

It can, by the hearty co-operation of its friends, do much more than it now does. Distributors and money are wanted.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Ten Virgins.—By an announcement in the advertising column this afternoon, it will be seen that Rev. Dr. Crowell, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chesnut, will preach to-morrow afternoon on the above subject. The services at this church, last Sunday afternoon, were largely attended, and the interest appears to be on the increase.

REFORMED DUTCH.

Recognition of Friends in Heaven.—The pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, in seventh street, above Brown, Rev. Dr. Talmage, will commence a course of sermons, to-morrow evening, on the "Recognition of Friends in Heaven." The church will no doubt be crowded on this occasion by those who are anxious to hear this eloquent divine on the subject named.

BAPTIST.

The Parable of the Prodigal Son.—The third sermon in the course now being delivered by Rev. G. A. Petty, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will be preached to-morrow evening.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The solemn and interesting services of the Passion Week will commence at this church to-morrow evening at half-past 7 o'clock, and continue every evening through the week. It has been our privilege to attend these services in former years, and we have experienced them to be the most impressive of any that take place in that Church. The services on Good Friday are peculiarly solemn, both in the morning and evening, on which occasion the last agonies, death on the cross, and burial of the Saviour are commemorated. On Easter Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, the glorious Resurrection of Christ is ushered in with choral music at the church. The First Moravian Church, with its eloquent Pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, formerly of New York, is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and bids fair to rank with its sister churches.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—Last evening the members of a class belonging to the Sanctuary Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth street, below Girard avenue, over which Rev. T. W. Maclary, the retiring pastor, was placed, presented to their leader a handsomely bound volume of the Holy Scriptures. The presentation was made by Miss Mary Price, a little girl, in behalf of the class. Mr. Maclary, on receiving the gift, returned his thanks for the compliment thus paid him. He alluded in terms of praise to the members of Sanctuary Church, and expressed his gratitude for the many acts of kindness shown to him by the congregation during his pastorate among them. The occasion was one of great interest, and all present appeared to join heartily in making it also one of profit, spiritually speaking.

THE LATE MRS. EMELINE SNELL.—The inquest in the case of Mrs. Emeline Snell, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound on the 10th instant, was resumed at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to seeing the flash from the pistol, and several persons running away, but who they were they knew not. Dr. Wm. Kline, who attended the deceased, testified to giving a certificate of "death from nervous shock." The Coroner advised him to be more careful when such cases came under his control. A verdict that the deceased came to her death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by some person unknown to the jury, was rendered.

FINE ARTS—FIFTH GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS BY JAMES S. EARLE & SONS—B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.—In last Thursday's TELEGRAPH we called attention to a large sale of paintings and works of art, commencing on Tuesday next, in the eastern gallery in the Academy of Fine Arts, Chesnut street, above Tenth, being the purchase of Mr. Earle during his recent visit to Europe. Our sketches were necessarily brief, and were far from doing justice to the artists. Almost all *connoisseurs* who have examined the collection pronounce it the finest that has been brought to our city for several years past. The gallery has been well filled every day and evening since the exhibition opened, and the expression of admiration has been universal. We proceed today to call attention to some other of the compositions which want of space obliged us to omit in our first notice.

"High Gohl Peak" in Tyrol, by C. Millner, of Munich, is quite a large and attractive picture. The artist has been wonderfully successful in catching the rosate tints that bathe the Alpine peaks in the glowing hues of a rapidly vanishing sunset. There is a warmth in the picture that cannot be overcome even by the snow-clad peaks in the distance. As a landscape it compares favorably with any in the collection.

J. W. Lindner, of Dusseldorf, presents us with a new view of "Mer de Glace, Chamouni," which is particularly fine. It shows the skill of the artist that he can bring novelty out of so exhausted a subject.

"Welcoming the Bride," by Carl Hoff, of Dusseldorf, is another of the gems of the collection. It represents the bringing home of a lovely young bride, and the welcome awarded her by her friends and neighbors. This picture cost $1600 in Europe.

A Swedish interior, marked "Weighing in the Mill," by Nordenberg, of Dusseldorf, is a very suggestive picture. A number of substantial peasant dames are indulging in the buying of herring, weighed on the great mill scales. The incidents are well told, and the *poses* are fine. It is one of the best figure pieces in the exhibition.

C. Horgnies, of Berlin, gives us a cabinet picture entitled "The Singing School, Westphalia," very elaborately finished, with a miniature-like effect. The position of the figures is admirably chosen.

Henrietta Rouner, of Brussels, has several pictures on exhibition, the best of which we conceive is, "Going Express," which represents a dog team, and is full of life and spirit.

The "Artist's Studio," by Litschauer, of Dusseldorf, represents an exhausted painter enjoying a siesta before the fire, surrounded by his models and the various implements of his profession. The half eaten repast is still upon the table, and a favorite dog is about to enjoy his lunch while his master dreams. He has a ready appropriated the remains of the ham. It is an admirable work of art, and its original cost was $1200.

C. Lasch, of Dusseldorf, exhibits "Behind the Mill," a picture of great merit, representing two lovers beneath the shadow of a tree, near an old mill, engaged in deep converse. It is the old story of romantic love, but well told.

Kiombeck, of Munich, presents two companion pictures, called "Winter near Amsterdam," and "Summer in Fontainbleau," highly artistic in design and finish; they will raise the reputation of this artist in this country.

H. Werner, of Dusseldorf, gives us a lovely domestic scene, called "Helping Little Sister," which represents a boy giving his smaller sister water, using his hat as a cup.

One of the wildest yet most impressive pictures of the collection is the "Norwegian Glacier," by H. Herzog, of Dusseldorf. The spectator can almost feel the biting cold, so perfectly natural is the scene.

"The Return from the Archery," by H. Salantin, of Dusseldorf, will repay for an attentive examination, as it is one of the most attractive pieces on the wall. It is a bevy of bouncing boys, hilariously returning from the shooting-grounds, bearing with them the trophies of the recently completed contest. It is fine in coloring, and exhibits much skill in drawing. Its European value was $1600.

R. Zimmerman, of Dusseldorf, exhibits a noticeable picture, called "The Roadside Inn in a Winter Storm;" the effects of a driving, penetrating snow are vigorously reproduced.

Meyer von Breman, "Coming from Market;" this is a picture of rare excellence, and by a fine artist. The little girl is mentally settling the accounts of her purchases in market, ticking off each separate item on the ends of her fingers. The idea is a happy one, and well carried out.

The Brothers Van Starkenburgh, one of Amsterdam, the other of Dusseldorf, exhibit a number of pieces, all of which sustain their well-earned reputation.

Woodwell, recently from Paris, and a pupil of Lambinet, but at present located at Pittsburg, exhibits a very pretty little picture, "Among the Rushes," which evidences very considerable artistic talent.

Herman Kaufman, of Berlin, "Winter in the Woods." This picture represents the difficulty of hauling logs during a blinding, heavy snow storm.

Voltz, of Munich, gives us "Leading Cattle to Water. This is the best cattle piece in the collection, as far as faithful drawing and fidelity to nature is concerned.

George Hetzel, of Pittsburg, a promising young artist, exhibits "Summer in the Forests of Western Pennsylvania." This is simply a path through the woods, but is a very bright and attractive picture.

W. Meyerheim, of Berlin, has a number of very fine pieces, "The Poor of Bruges" being, perhaps, the best.

One of the most amusing pictures in the collection is "The Puzzled Policeman," by Carl Boser, of Dusseldorf. The officer is endeavoring to decipher the tattered and dirty passport of a Wandering Hudy Guschisk, and the agony visible in his countenance must be seen to be appreciated. The humor is irresistible. Picture buyers will bear in mind that the sale opens on Tuesday evening, and that some of the finest pictures of the collection will be disposed of then. The works are all guaranteed to be genuine, and selected carefully for this market by a competent expert. Every lover of good pictures should be in attendance on the evening of the sale.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.—Another Fenian meeting was held last evening at Manayunk Captain Haugh presided on the occasion. He called the meeting to order about 8 o'clock, and after a few appropriate remarks introduced Stephen J. Meaney, District Centre of Ohio. The speaker's remarks were listened to with much attention. He alluded very earnestly to the fact that many Irishmen were now confined in British prisons, and all, he said, because they loved their native soil, and were desirous that it should be made, as it had been at one time, free from the step of the oppressor.

He was followed by General B. F. Mallen, who was a resident of Manayunk when a youth. He made an interesting speech, which was listened to with great attention.

The meeting closed after a few remarks by Captain Francis Jackson.

The bonds were liberally subscribed for during the meeting.

The large hall, which was selected for the purpose, was crowded with persons who sympathize with the great Fenian movement. There was a band in attendance, which discoursed several national airs before and during the progress of the meeting.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The late graduating class of the Zane Street Boy's Grammar School held their commencement yesterday afternoon, and the large room of the girls' school was filled to overflowing with the scholars and their parents and friends, who occupied seats on the platform adjacent to the Directors and invited guests. The exercises were interspersed with music and singing by a large chorus from the girls' school.

After a brief introductory by Mr. Kern, Chairman of the Committee of Directors, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Smiley, who also, in an admirable half-hour speech, pointed the pupils to the duties of the life before them.

An address was also delivered by Charles E. Lex, Esq., replete with valuable practical hints, presented in a vein of pleasant humor, which was loudly applauded.

HEARING IN THE CASE OF PROFESSOR MAGUIRE.—The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Controllers to investigate charges of inefficiency, etc., against Professor Maguire, hold meetings at the Central High School on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Considerable testimony has been taken, but the Committee are opposed to its publication until after it has been submitted to the Board of Control. The sessions of the Committee will probably last for several weeks, as the testimony is quite voluminous.

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IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

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PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 23 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRE.—One of the largest and most fashionable audiences which we have seen at the theatre greeted Miss Neomie de Marguerites last night, on her first appearance before a Lancaster audience. She wisely chose Waldauer's celebrated drama, *Fanchon, the Cricket*, as suited to exhibit her fine dramatic talent. The part is not by any means an easy one. It requires youth, beauty, a lively fancy, straightforwardness both of mind and body, and the power to move to laughter or to deeper emotions by rapidly varying turns. When we say that Miss Marguerites possesses this unusual combination of qualities, we only do her ample justice, as every appreciative hearer who was present last evening will willingly testify. "Fanchon" has been made famous throughout this country by Miss Maggie Mitchell. We have seen her play it night after night without tiring of it. Her contrasts are more decided and her acting bolder and more sensational than that of Miss Marguerites; but when the youth of the latter is taken into consideration, and her neatness to the stage remembered, no one can help awarding her actine high praise. There is about her a freshness of manner, a want of stage conventionalism, and an absence of affectation, that is decidedly charming. Her voice is fine, and either in singing or acting has a purity of tone and a compass that is sufficient to give effective expression to every varying emotion. We are sure she will continue to draw crowded and fashionable houses during her stay. Miss Marguerites will appear this evening in two brilliant parts, in the favorite comedies of *The Wedding Day*, and *The Loan of a Lover*. The performance will conclude with a roaring farce, in which Sam. Hemple will appear in one of his best characters.—*Lancaster Intelligencer, March 20.*

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last night Mr. Dillon played "Virginius" for his benefit, to a good house. We had some misgivings as to his rendition of this part, but he destroyed them at once. He played the part with all the enthusiasm, gentleness, and deep tenderness belonging to it. The betrothal scene was particularly fine. It is in itself one of the most beautiful and poetic things ever written, but Mr. Dillon added to its beauty by his artistic idea of it. Never have we seen this little touch of sentiment so finely acted. Miss Price looked "Virginia" well—she is very pretty—but she had not quite the right conception of the character.

Mr. Rankin played "Tellius" with real earnestness and feeling, but he gesticulated too much, and grewls a little occasionally, especially when he has an "Ah!" or an "Oh!" to say. He looked very well indeed. Mr. Mackay played "Dentatus" with the artistic finish for which he is celebrated. His make-up, too, was very fine. Mr. Tilton as "Appius Claudius" was very good. Mr. James as "Lucius" had little to do but look well, which is rather a questionable merit, since he *cannot help it*. He has a magnificent voice if he only knew *how* to use it. As it is, it is difficult to understand what he says. He speaks indistinctly. With very little practice, he could soon overcome this.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Stolen Jewels* will be given for the last time this evening, and next week something more worthy will take its place. First, on Monday, Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of "Only a Clod," called *Caught in the Toils*. This is *sure* to be good, because it is dramatized from a fine novel, and because it comes from the hand of so fine an artist and writer as John Brougham. On Thursday, *The Betrayer and the Betrayed*, which is, we believe, a translation from Scribe's fine play of *Une Chaine*. Next week it will once more be a pleasure to go to the Chesnut. They have a company worthy of good pieces, and the Chesnut and its surroundings are above anything else. It is needless to say that both the new pieces will be well put upon the stage, which is *always* done at this theatre.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-night is Mr. Hackett's last night, we are sorry to say, but we hope he will soon return. On Monday, Miss Neomie de Marguerites will open in *Fanchon*. Her appearance having been postponed several times, the public are now all the more eager to see her.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Wood's Minstrels, a celebrated band of performers, will appear for one week at the Musical Fund Hall, commencing on Monday evening. Cool White, a Philadelphia favorite, is with them. They have not appeared in this city since the year 1861.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Burgess, Prendergast & Co.'s Master Band will give another grand performance this evening, at Tenth and Chesnut streets. They have had crowded audiences during the week. They will soon leave the city.

MR JARVIS announces his fifth Classical Matinee for next Thursday. Our readers will find programmes at the music stores. This is the last but one of the present series. The preceding ones have been very successful.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,

FIRST BENEFIT OF

A. BIRGFELD,

MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

A powerful new Drama, by John Brougham, Esq. entitled

Only a Clod; Or, Caught in the Toils.

To be followed by

A GRAND MUSICAL OLIO.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS now ready at the Box Office, and at Trumpler's Music Store. 3 24 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6:45 Curtain rises at 7:45.

THIS EVENING,
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL.
The performance will begin with
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
WANTED, 1000 MILLINERS.
Positively last time of
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
To conclude with
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
a powerful drama, by John Brougham, Esq.,
CAUGHT IN THE TOILS;
OR,
ONLY A CLOD.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SIXTH NIGHT
OF
CHARLES DILLON,
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) March 24,
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor.....Mr. CHARLES DILLON
Madeleine his wife.....Miss E. Price
Fantaronade.....Stuart Robson
Viscount de Hercule.....Mr. Marlowe
Scene—France. Time—1814.
To conclude with the domestic Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
The Golden Farmer.....E. L. Tilton
Jemmy Twitcher.....Stuart Robson
Elizabeth.....Miss E. Price
MONDAY MR. CHARLES DILLON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

SELECT READINGS.—PATRIOTIC, PATHETIC, SENTIMENTAL, AND HUMOROUS, will be given by
RUFUS ADAMS,
At the MUSICAL FUND HALL, SATURDAY EVENING March 24, at 8 o'clock. The entertainment will be interspersed with choice selections of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents; at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets, at the Continental, and at the door. 3 23 2t*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
SATURDAY GALA NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT,
who will personate his original character of
A HUDSON RIVER DUTCHMAN,
in the Romantic Drama of
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
Rip Van Winkle (his original part).....Mr. HACKETT
After which, his great Dramatic Gem,
MONSIEUR MALLET,
founded upon a fact or real history of the
NEW YORK POST OFFICE.
To conclude with Jerrold's beautiful play, called
THE RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
MONDAY,
the young and brilliant actress and vocalist,
MISS NEOMIE DE MARGUERITTES.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Immense success of the brilliant
FOWLER SISTERS,
BILLY HOLMES,
The Great Comic Singer.
MR. JOHN SENIA
And his Wonderful Straw Piano.
SPLENDID BALLETS. BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHARLES H. JARVIS'
FIFTH MATINEE,
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at four o'clock.
Single Admission, One Dollar.
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores 3 24 4t

BURGESS, PENDERGAST,
HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS
THIS EVENING,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD.
THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.
No stale jokes. Everything new.
TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS,
LED BY
COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,
T. B. PENDERGAST, AND FRANK BOWLES.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats can be had during the week at TURNER & HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street. 3 19 6t

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS!
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
The original and world-famed
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
From No. 514 Broadway, New York (organized in 1851), their first travelling tour in ten years.
The rare talents of the chief artistes of this superb centralization of minstrel celebrities have won for the Wood's a pre eminence over all other troupes in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
3 21 6t COOL WHITE, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
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CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

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Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
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NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE. NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

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No. 129 GRAND Street.
IN PHILADELPHIA,
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At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

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DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION
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No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street,
Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire
M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 2trp

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9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300'00
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481'25
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504'53
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,409'16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000'00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,834'14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223'00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

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Of the am

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

The Steamship Lines to the South.

THERE was a time when Philadelphia was the leading port in this country, when her merchants commanded the China trade, and when the most magnificent ships sailed out of our harbor and sailed back again from furthest Ind, laden with the spoils of the East. But how have we fallen from that high estate! We doubt if there is a single ship trading directly between this place and Canton, Nankin, or Yedo. And yet it may be asked why Boston and New York should, in the course of time, have taken from us the trade which we once monopolized? There is but one answer to that question, and it might as well be given now, without hesitation or reserve. The first merchants of Philadelphia were great men in their vocation. They were princes in their generation, like the merchants of ancient Tyre. They were men of enlarged views, liberal enterprise, adventurous disposition, and far-seeing sagacity. Their ideas of commerce were not limited by any "pent-up Utica," but looked freely abroad to the extremities of the earth and embraced the whole world. They are remembered yet as giants in their day, and not without regret by those who witness the decline of mercantile spirit here, and compare what is with what was.

It is perhaps too late to recover our lost ground entirely. The cities which have stolen a long march on us in the race for metropolitan influence, power, and wealth, are not likely to permit the sceptre to pass away from them. But it is yet possible to make Philadelphia a most important and prosperous port both as respects foreign and domestic commerce. The movement to establish four separate lines of steamships to connect this city with as many leading ports of the South is a step in the right direction. There is true wisdom in beginning at home, and trying to concentrate at this point the trade and travel of the Southern States. When that is accomplished in some considerable degree it, will be time enough to think of starting steamships from this port to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre. There is a natural and logical order in commercial enterprise, as in almost every other business of life; and it seems to us that the command of a large part of our own coastwise trade and travel is a necessary precedent to any attempt to control a paying portion of the trade and travel between any American port and those of Europe. With the two resources combined, lines of steamships will pay large profits and be permanently prosperous.

Those of our merchants, therefore, who have been so industriously engaged in raising the necessary money to establish four separate lines of propellers, to run between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, have been exerting their energies in the right direction, and they have succeeded in getting six hundred and thirty thousand dollars subscribed in behalf of the project. They want three hundred and seventy thousand dollars more to make up a million, which is the total sum required to consummate the enterprise on the scale that is deemed necessary to realize the full benefits of the trade which our position will, with proper means to secure it, unquestionably command. Our merchants and manufacturers should not delay to supply the deficit. They have the best possible guarantee that they will receive a handsome interest on the capital invested, while the advantages they will reap from the increased demand in the Southern States for their merchandise and products, by means of the proposed steamships, will greatly exceed the dividends on their shares in the stock of the company. We can count on the fingers of one of our hands the manufacturers who have interest enough in opening direct trade with the South to put the present project through at once, and who have wealth enough to do it without feeling inconvenience from the temporary loan they would make to carry out an undertaking that must, if consummated, most certainly and largely benefit and aggrandize them. But public spirit should have some part in this business. Selfish cupidity alone ought to raise the needed funds in less than twenty-four hours; and we are surprised that individual merchants and manufacturers, who are immediately and chiefly concerned in opening direct intercourse and commerce with the Southern States, do not come forward unsolicited with their capital, and build all the vessels that are needed for the purpose. But, outside of those who are moved to take part in such enterprises only by motives of private interest, there are thousands of rich citizens here, who are out of mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and all sorts of business, who have yet a local pride that ought to impel them to risk some portion of their immense fortunes to build up the prosperity of the city of their residence and adoption, or of their birth. Nor are rich men interested in the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia only as citizens. They are, for the most part, more or less directly interested in its material and commercial growth. They are, in fact, men who have much of their private fortunes invested in its real estate; and whatever tends to increase its population, attract capital here, and stimulate its industry, must greatly enhance the value of their property and swell their revenues from it, whether in the form of rents or otherwise.

On the whole, the present movement to open direct trade between the leading Southern ports and Philadelphia must, if carried out successfully, benefit all classes of the people; and all should, therefore, contribute to the extent of their ability in promoting the final and complete accomplishment of the undertaking. Time is valuable in such a matter, and none should be lost by indecision and temporizing. Let our people remember that while they delay, others are reaching out their hands to grasp the prize.

A Move in the Right Direction.

WE observe in some of the New York papers a call for a meeting upon a subject of more than ordinary interest to the travelling public. A number of the principal hotel proprietors are about to perfect measures for reducing the charges per diem in their various establishments. During the progress of the war and since its close, boarding at hotels has been a tax on travellers which few were either willing or able to undergo. The consequence was, that the merchants of the West remained at home, and bought goods in small lots at the most convenient point at which they could be procured. Necessarily this decreased the trade of the seaboard cities, and the enormous prices charged by the hotel-keepers acted as a sort of a prohibitive measure or embargo upon the prosperity and growth of our commercial centres. It was also a ruinous policy for the hotel-keepers themselves, but at present there is no excuse for the extortionate prices which have ruled for the past four years. Gold has rapidly declined, and will soon touch ante-war rates. From the enormous premium of 285, it has surely and steadily declined until yesterday it could be had in Third street for 127. Every commodity and necessary of life is following gold in its decline. It is time that hotel-keepers and boarding-house proprietors had discovered this deeply interesting fact. House rents are not very likely to come down as long as real estate agents can induce owners to keep them for sale. Large numbers of persons are obliged by the exigencies of business to pass considerable portions of their time at hotels, and they will hear with satisfaction that the prospect of a reasonable decrease of their expenditures is probable. Could not our Philadelphia hotel-keepers make a movement in the same direction?

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—A delightful reunion of the congregation of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and the friends of Rev. Dr. Edwards, President-elect of Washington and Jefferson College, took place last evening, in the Sabbath School-room of the church.

About nine o'clock, after a pleasant interchange of sentiment, ex-Governor Pollock, in behalf of his friends of the West Arch Street Church, presented to Rev. Dr. Edwards a splendid hunting case gold watch of American manufacture. At the same time he also presented to Mrs. Edwards a very handsome lady's gold watch, chatelaine, etc., from the ladies of the congregation, and then presented both parents a beautiful ivorytype portrait of their son Charles, executed in the best style by Mr. F. Gutekunst, Arch street. A very elegant rosewood writing desk was also presented to Miss Ettie Edwards by her Sabbath School teacher and classmates. The ladies also presented a magnificent cashmere dressing gown to Rev. Dr. Edwards.

Ex-Governor Pollock made the presentation address in his usually happy and felicitous manner, and on this occasion excelled his best efforts, and was responded to by the worthy recipient in a most appropriate and impressive address, full of heartfelt emotion.

The value of the beautiful gifts will exceed *five hundred dollars*, and is a well-merited testimonial of the appreciation of the congregation for their late pastor and his family.

The affair was a complete surprise, and reflected great credit upon the parties interested, and the pleasant incidents of the evening will not soon be forgotten by the participants.

A TURBULENT CHARACTER.—Frederick Flanigan, who keeps a tavern at Crease and Thompson streets, got into a quarrel last night with a number of men who had been in his house. He became quite excited and soon pulled out a pistol, which he brandished at his comrades, much to their dissatisfaction. The disturbance was continued for some time, during which he got into the street, where men, women, and children, through fear of being injured by him, kept at a respectable distance. The disturbance continued until Flanigan reached Frankford road and Heath street, where he was taken in charge by a policeman. Flanigan then made an attack on the officer, and pulling out his revolver, threatened to shoot him. He was finally captured and taken to Alderman Shoemaker's office, when he was held in the sum of $500 to answer for the offense.

COLORED THIEVES.—This morning, about four o'clock, Sergeant Neff overhauled four colored men at Sixth and Bedford streets. On being spoken to they all showed a disinclination to come in close proximity with the officer, and all four ran away. On being pursued for some distance one of the number was overhauled and taken into custody. He gave the name of Robert Thomas. On searching his person several knives were found in his pockets, also a handkerchief marked "E. L. Osborne." He was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer.

THE LOTTERY POLICY CASE.—The case of John J. Collins, arrested on a charge of dealing in lottery policies, came up before Recorder Eneu again this morning. The circumstances connected with this case were published in THE TELEGRAPH a few days since. After the hearing this morning Collins was discharged, because it was shown that he has already been placed under bonds in the sum of $2500 to answer a similar charge, by Alderman Lutz.

UNMANLY CONDUCT.—Charles Sands, a negro, was arrested last evening at Fifth street and Girard avenue on the charge of attempting to cut a woman with a razor. An officer, witnessing the unmanly and unnatural act, immediately arrested Sands and conveyed him to the office of Alderman Shoemaker. The Alderman, on hearing the evidence, held the accused to answer for the offense.

DISTURBANCE IN MARKET STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a number of Irishmen got into a quarrel at Fifth and Market streets. One of their number, named James Morrell, who was flourishing a billy, was arrested and taken before Alderman Godbou, who, on hearing the evidence, held him to answer for carrying a deadly weapon.

ANNOYING A SCHOOL.—Five boys were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of annoying the Public School at Fifteenth and Hazewater streets. They were all arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who held them to answer for the alleged offense.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Philadelphia, March 24, 1866, on motion of Benjamin Harris Brewster, Esq., William Knight Shryock was this day admitted to practice as an attorney in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The Second of a Series of Sermons preached in the city of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered in this city To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. CHARLES HODGE, of Princeton in the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets. Subject—"The Inspiration of the Bible." A collection will be taken up for the Bible Society.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Poplar.—Service and administration of Baptism in the German language To-morrow Evening at 7 o'clock. Also Preaching in the Hall, corner of THIRTEENTH and OXFORD Streets, at 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—The Rev. Dr. CROWELL will preach the Second Sermon in the course upon the Parable of the Ten Virgins, To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Subject—"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS."

REV. R. A. CHALKER WILL PREACH in TRINITY METHODIST EPIS. CHURCH To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. HENRY BAKER Jr., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Both of the New Jersey Conference.

THE SABBATH.—A MEETING OF THE Friends of the Sabbath To-morrow Evening, at half past 7, at OLD FINN STREET CHURCH. Rev. Dr. BRAINERD. Addresses by prominent Clergymen and Laymen.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—Services (Communion) by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

SILOAM M. E. CHURCH, OTIS Street, above Girard avenue.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. H. SISLEY. Experience meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M.

REV. J. C. McKUE, OF NASHVILLE, Tenn., will preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. J. EDWARDS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, To-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. S. H. GIESEY, PASTOR OF Fifth German Reformed Church, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, will preach on Sunday, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE MODEL MEN OF THE BIBLE.—The next Sermon of this Course at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Service at half-past seven.

REV. J. M. CALDWELL PREACHES To-morrow in the Hall, RIDGE Avenue, near Jefferson street, at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets.—Preaching by Pastor at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the Evening.

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The success of my medicines in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints is too well established to admit of skepticism; their effect is too certain to require any combat with that prejudice which usually assails the introduction of a new article to the public.

If the patient will persevere and follow the directions which accompany each, Consumption must and will be cured, and often when it is apparently in its last stages.

I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create them anew, but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, and given up to die by the physicians, a cure may be effected.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in auscultating, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough, and a great rattling of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption.

Now, I will venture to say that two thirds of the cases of Consumption in the United States are caused by Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes sympathizes with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds lay the seeds for Bronchial Consumption.

The Pulmonic Syrup is the best remedy known to ripen and expel all the impure matter from the lungs, and surpasses all other medicines in curing a cough and all pulmonary disorders. The Sea Weed Tonic is a compound extract, carefully prepared from a common weed growing on the sea-shore. It readily dissolves the food in the stomach, converting it into chyme; gives tone to the stomach, a healthy appetite and digestion, and strength and flesh to the feeble and emaciated. It contains no impure stimulant, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and act upon the liver, which is more or less deranged in every case of Consumption; and the Mandrake Pill is the only remedy that contains no calomel or other injurious ingredient, that will restore this important organ so that it may perform its proper functions.

It will thus be readily seen that these remedies act together in perfect harmony, and, in every instance, when taken in time, and according to directions, they will cure Consumption.

To cure Consumption, or any disease leading to it, a strict course must be pursued, differing materially from that laid down by the faculty. In the first place, they must prevent taking cold; even slight colds must be prevented. This must and can be done, or else there is no use in trying to be cured. In order to do this in winter, the patient must stay in the house and keep it one temperature with the thermometer; then walk about the house as much a possible to keep the blood in circulation, and at the same time practise breathing to expand the chest. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are required in nearly every case. In bronchitis and laryngitis, or clergyman's sore throat, the liver must be acted on freely with the Mandrake Pills. Frequently in diarrhœa it is proper to take the Pills to carry it off. Physicians recommend patients to ride out and get the fresh air. What good does it do? It may satisfy the patient's mind, but it lays them liable to take cold, perhaps not a heavy one, but enough to irritate the bronchial tubes, and yet hardly perceptible, but sufficient to throw them back two weeks, and they go on this way and are never cured. All three of these medicines have full directions, and they are all taken at the same time, the same day; and any person, with a little judgment, with one lung nearly gone, can cure themselves without ever seeing me, although where it is convenient it is best to come and be examined with the respirometer, which only costs three dollars; then they will know their true condition. Thousands that have been confined to their beds with Consumption have been cured by them that I never saw. Keep the stomach cleansed of the mucus with the Pills and Tonic; the appetite will soon come, then eat rich, greasy, healthy food; nature will soon begin to throw off the disease, and the patient will become fat and hearty. When these medicines get thoroughly through the system, persons are not near so liable to take cold, yet great care should be taken for it is like any other disease—a relapse is very dangerous.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stages of consumption, and was taken from home in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was soon taken down to my bed, and lay there many weeks, apparently in a sinking condition. When I heard of and obtained these preparations of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of everybody, soon made a great change in my system for the better. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system; the matter ripened in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. My appetite was nearly gone at one time; but it became so great that it was with difficulty I could refrain from eating too much. My cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me; I gained in strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers, and sisters, all died of Consumption.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years, weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Immediately on my recovery I turned my attention to the science of medicine, and the study of this particular disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the great number of people coming to me, or sending for me, from all parts, to cure them; and I flatter myself that at this day I have as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other person in the country.

I now offer the following information as a guide to those laboring under lung disease, showing the different forms in its various stages, from a common Cold to Bronchial, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, and Pleuritic Consumption:—

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Every case of consumption commences with cough, excited from the individual having taken cold.

The diseases of the air-passages are of great interest to every intelligent being. The delicate organization of the lungs, their constant activity, and their being exposed to contact of air of such different temperature, and which contains various irritating matters suspended in it, renders them especially liable to disease, and those of a most serious character.

Let me direct your attention to the symptoms, and different parts which are diseased, when a person has a common cold:—

The mouth, nose, throat, organs of voice, and lungs are lined by a continuous mucous membrane, which, in a state of health, is constantly moist. The secretion of this moisture, to a certain amount, constitutes a necessary part of its healthy function; but when an individual gets a cold, a part of all this membrane becomes inflamed, the first effect of which is to alter its secretion.

It is at first dry—the secretion is suspended—it becomes swollen and thicker than before, it is redder than natural, and its sensibility is perceptibly altered. We can see a portion of this membrane, and by noticing the changes produced in it by inflammation we infer those changes which are apt to take place in the parts we cannot see. Everybody has experienced, in their own person, an inflammation of that part of the membrane lining the nose, constituting a cold in the head. At first the nostril is dry, and, though it is dry, we cannot breathe through it—it is stuffed up by the membrane being swelled—the sense of smell is altered or lost; the part is red, tender, and irritable; the contact of air a little colder or less pure than common excites sneezing.

Sometimes when the disease is severe there is a slight chilliness, and towards evening a little fever. After the dryness, the membrane secretes a thin, watery fluid, which by degrees becomes thicker; the swelling of the membrane diminishes, and as the inflammation subsides, it is less raw; the secretion resumes its natural quality, and is reduced in quantity, and the membrane again is in its natural state. Such is the general course of a cold in the head.

When the inflammation goes down into the lungs, it is said to be a cold in the chest. It sometimes travels from one part of the membrane to another, beginning in the nose, and gradually creeping down into the windpipe and lungs. When a person has such a cold there is a dry cough—more or less difficulty of breathing—sometimes a degree of pain or oppression across the chest, slight fever and thirst, and a thin white coat upon the tongue, which is not always the case.

Frequently a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, freely taken, will carry off a cold of this kind. In every case where a person has taken what is called a fresh cold, they should take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, or something that will act upon the liver (not calomel) and physic the stomach; then, with the aid of the Pulmonic Syrup, it is carried off—not like the ordinary remedies that are used, for a cold, or to check a cough, which is left in the system to break out again, worse than before, at the slightest change of the weather. If this course was followed, even to take a good dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills (without the Pulmonic Syrup), and physic the bowels well, hundreds, yes, thousands, won d escape Consumption. When the liver and stomach perform their duty it is difficult to take cold, or, in fact, any other disease. Typhoid, bilious or chills and fever cannot be taken when the system is in its proper condition. How often persons go out in cold, rainy weather, get wet feet, perhaps, and expect to take a severe cold, and yet receive no inconvenience from it, while at other times, with the slightest exposure, they take a severe cold! The reason is the liver is inactive, the gall-bladder is locked up, the blood has not its natural circulation, and the system is in a condition to catch anything. An ulcerated throat, canker or catarrh, is caused by acidity of the stomach; a coated tongue, bad breath and sick headache are from the same cause, and they are all easily removed by using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills according to the directions which accompany each.

BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION

is the consequence, generally, of neglected cold. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick, and opaque, but not yellow, containing small, greyish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucus or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. In many instances the expectoration is of a whitish appearance, resembling cream, and sometimes a greenish-yellow color, which readily sinks in water. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense towards evening, and the heat of the surface or the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored and deposits a copious reddish sediment; a sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in a majority of instances, but there is very rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, particularly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which time the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

If the disease continues, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest become more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under one hundred and twenty in a minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush or one or both cheeks is commonly observed towards evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night-sweats at this advanced stage of the disease; and, unless relief is found, swelling of the ankles and diarrhœa supervene, and death closes the scene.

"LARYNGITIS," OR CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.

There is a modification of this form of Consumption which is a terror to the clergy and the members of the bar; and that part of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, giving rise to the clergyman's sore throat Consumption.

The disease is often extremely insidious at the commencement, and its progress is so tardy, that a great deal, and often irreparable mischief is done before any alarm is taken by the patient or he applies for relief.

An uneasy sensation, and in some cases pain, is felt in the larynx, and extends over that organ, and at other times is restricted to a single spot; usually a tickling sensation exists, which provokes caution, attended with a feeling in the throat as if there were something in the throat that ought to be removed, and feels raw. The pain is increased by coughing, speaking, inspiring cold air, or upon pressure being made upon the larynx. The voice becoming affected is frequently the first symptom that arrests the attention of the patient. It is at first weak, then becomes hoarse, and may suddenly or gradually be entirely lost, amounting to complete aphenia. The cough, in the first instance, is dry, but is afterwards accompanied with the expectoration of mucus, mixed occasionally with pus or blood; often there are paroxysms of difficulty or breathing. The general health eventually begins to suffer. Emaciation, hectic, night sweats, and often indications of tubercle occur as the disease advances, and in the later stages dropsical swelling, which increases until death.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This arises from a cold settling on the substance of the lungs, which is attended with a cough and slight expectoration, and which, if neglected, will terminate in this form of Consumption.

The commencement of the disease is marked by slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular emotion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs towards evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated throughout the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition. There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening or morning, or at night when awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue, and nauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur towards evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush, a dry, burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick, and tense. These febrile paroxysms continue till towards midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continues until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid, and depressed. Frequently, previous to the occurrence of this train of symptom, the expectoration becomes thicker, and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation continues, attended with increasing failure of strength.

Toward the unfavorable termination of the disease, swelling of the feet and diarrhœa almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated sore throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

When Bronchial Consumption is complicated with hepatic disease (an occurrence by no means uncommon), it forms what is termed Dyspeptic Consumption. In this form of the disease we have, in addition to the ordinary phenomena of bronchial disease, various symptoms indicative of hepatic disorders, such as tenderness and tension of the right side, irregularity of the bowels, with unnatural stools, a sallow hue of the face, a narrowness of the whites of the eyes, flatulency, indigestion, with variable appetite, increased difficulty of breathing and cough after eating hearty meals, furred and brown tongue, foul breath, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. In some instances of this form of the disease no symptoms indicative of pulmonic affection occur in the commencement of the malady, the only manifestations of disease being such as are usually present in liver complaints generally. A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness on lying on the left side, irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue and depression of the spirits, are in such cases the first symptoms complained of by the patient. The first warnings of disease in the bronchial membrane are slight. There is a slight cough unattended with pain. By degrees the cough becomes more troublesome, and when it continues for some time a tough phlegm is expectorated. The breathing, too, is in some degree affected, and the sufferer complains of weight and tightness across the chest. The bronchial affection now advances, until a copious purulent expectoration and the usual symptoms of hectic are fully established, which continues to increase till death ensues.

PLEURITIC CONSUMPTION.

This variety of consumption depends on an effusion into the cavity of the chest, from inflammation of the pleura. While the effusion into the cavity of the chest is going on, the lung becomes more and more separated from the surface of the thorax, being gradually compressed by the accumulated fluid until it is reduced to a very small size, and more or less disorganized in its structure. While this is going on, ulceration sometimes takes place in some parts of the pulmonary pleura and the corresponding substance of the lung, and an opening is thus made into the bronchial tubes, through which the effused serо-purulent fluid is discharged by cough or expectoration. When this takes place, irritative fever, with night sweats, frequent cough, emaciation, and, in short all the ordinary symptoms of consumption supervene.

This form of Consumption is generally the consequence of Pleurisy. It is characterized by a sense of oppression in the chest on lying down, difficult and hurried breathing in ascending stairs, or muscular exertion, short, disturbed sleep, short, tickling cough, aggravated on first lying down, dyspnœa or hurried and oppressed breathing after speaking, and generally more or less soreness of the external surface of the affected side of the chest. The patient is easiest when in a sitting posture, and if requested to take a deep breath while in the erect position, he will generally do it with little apparent difficulty, but when he lies flat down and draws a deep breath, he will complain of pain, tightness, soreness, load or some kind of inconvenience on the chest. Death often occurs suddenly, and is almost invariably preceded by considerable swelling of the legs and feet. In some instances, after the effused fluid is discharged through the lungs, the progress of the disease becomes arrested, and the patient recovers to a tolerable state of health. When this occurs, the affected side of the chest contracts to a manifest degree, forming what Laennec describes under the name of contracted chest. Unless the progress of the disease is arrested, the difficulty of breathing becomes greater and greater, until at length the patient cannot lie down at all, and remains in this state until he dies.

At this day I am a large, healthy man, weighing 224 pounds. I make professional visits, and have rooms at No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., where I am every Wednesday; No 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday; every other Friday at No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.; and at my principal office and place of business, Northeast corner Sixth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia, every Saturday. In each of these places the patients receive numbered tickets as they enter the reception rooms, which gives them their turn for consultation. Advice is free, but for an examination with the Respirometer the price is three dollars, which every person should undergo if they are able. It tells exactly what part and how much of the lungs are affected, and whether it is tuberculous or bronchial consumption, and whether they can be cured or not. It is done without causing any pain or inconvenience to the patient.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1·50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DAWKINS' MISHAP.—

Dawkins came home one night quite late,
And some say "flustered" sadly;
He leaned his back against the grate,
And scorched his coat right badly.
However, he brushed it up next night,
And unto a ball did go;
Says he, "But few can tell, by sight,
Whether cloth is scorched or no."
But, soon as his first bow he tried,
A terrible rent did yawn,
And the amused spectators cried,
"To *Bennett's* you should have gone!"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO

Readers of the Ledger have doubtless been greatly pleased at its vast improvement since George W. Childs, Esq., has owned and managed it. Though its circulation had been largely among the working classes, it now has a welcome everywhere, and its superiority as a live newspaper is acknowledged by our first citizens, who take it at their homes. This is also the case with the business of Ready-made Clothing; though formerly confined to men of small means and only common materials, of late years a vast change has taken place. The extensive establishment of Oak Hall, on Market street, at the corner of Sixth, is now the great Depot for everything a gentleman wants (either for self or sons) in the way of handsome and substantial Ready-made Clothing.

This popular house of Wanamaker & Brown has kept in the advance in raising the standard of Ready made Garments, and their stock is not only the finest, but the most stylish in the city, and they are constantly introducing the newest things for their patrons. Besides the great feature of reliability which this house possesses, the moderate prices of everything are quickly seen and evidently appreciated by the immense throng of Wanamaker & Brown's customers. A visit to this celebrated house will well repay anybody.

WEYMOUTH LAND COMPANY.—The property of this Company is undergoing considerable improvement. The land has proved to be productive, and many persons have entered largely into the fruit culture.

The extensive and beautiful improvement of Hammonton, adjoining this tract, is absorbing much of the land. As high as $500 per acre was realized from fruit in this vicinity the last season, and $45,000 worth of strawberries alone were sent to market. Improved land readily sells for from $100 to $200 per acre, and wild land at from $25 to $50. The Weymouth tract was originally sold to the stockholders at the low price of $10 per acre, all of whom have their deeds. This Company, in the end, has turned out to be a fortunate investment, though many persons were prejudiced against it on account of it being in the benighted State of "Jersey," and of course supposed to be all sand. The State of New Jersey, in its agricultural statistics, by the last report of the Agricultural Department, now stands at the head of productiveness, on value of crops, of all the States.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—

French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5 50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

Mr Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2·75 per pair.

"NOW IS THE WINTER of our discontent made glorious" by the fall in prices. All in want of good Spring Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, visit the mammoth establishment of

CHARLES STOKES & Co,
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
VISIT CHARLES STOKES & Co,
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FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES
FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES
UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL"
UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL"

A CASE OF INDECISION.—The most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of was that of a man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots. Those who have once purchased coal of W. W. Alter at No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue, are never at a loss where to go when in want of that article. Alter has the very best coal in the market, and sells at the lowest rates. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price as* $2·75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.

P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES.—Large, luscious, and inviting. Just received, and for sale by gallon or quart. W. L. Macdock & Co., No 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

PRACTICE AND THEORY are alike in favor of HASHEESH CANDY, as being the best medicine known to relieve all classes of Throat or Lung Diseases. For sale by all Druggists.

PRICES REDUCED.—Now is the time to have your photographs taken. Superior pictures of all styles made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare chance.

NEW BOOKS. Messrs. T. B Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have just issued a new edition of the celebrated Shakespeare novels, by Prof. Robert Folkstone Williams. They have long been out of print, and will be found as readable as fresh romances. The novels are three in number, entitled respectively "The Secret Passion," "Shakespeare and His Friends," and the "Youth of Shakespeare."

Mr. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, has sent us two delightful works, published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, entitled "St. Martin's Summer," by Anne H. M. Brewster, and Prof. Agassiz's "Geological Sketches." The latter needs no recommendation. The first named is a dreamy, delightful series of romances upon themes occuring during the "Indian Summer" in Italy.

Next Wednesday Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. will publish "St. Martin's Eve," a new novel by Mrs Henry Wood, printed from the author's advance proof-sheets. This story is positively more absorbing than "East Lynne."

THE NEW SAFETY LAMP.—We call the especial attention of housekeepers to the new Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps, sold by Kelly & Neal, No. 911 Market street. These lamps burn for three hours, giving a bright flame, at a cost of about one cent, and are perfectly safe. They are adapted to every family necessity.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER. BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Steck & Co.'s	$625	Pianos for	$525.
" "	575	" "	475.
Raven & Bacon's,	550	" "	450.
" "	500	" "	400.
Haines Brothers',	460	" "	350.
" "	400	" "	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

MALIN—HALL.—On the 22d instant, at No. 871 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. ELIJAH HARRISON MALIN, of Delaware county, Pa., to Miss MARY ANN HALL, of Vine and, N. J.

MOUNT—BUCHTER.—March 23, by Alderman Edward Williams, at his residence, No 420 Race street, WILLIAM H. MOUNT to MATILDA BUCHTER, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FRALEY.—On the evening of March 23, 1866, MARY Z. C., wife of E. H. D. Fraley, and daughter of the late Armand Cauet.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HUMPHREYS.—On the 21st instant, RICHARD V. HUMPHREYS, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1414 Brown street, on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, on the 20th of March, JOHN KELLEY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Bridgway street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Gloucester city, N. J.

ROBB.—On the 21st instant, JAMES ROBB, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 421 Pine street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHUPERT.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. PHŒBE SHUPERT, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Albert G. Marley, No 104 Queen street, near Ridge avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

TO CASE AND FANCY BOX MAKERS.—WE have fancy German-Silver Escutcheons, Name Plates and Box Clasps, Brass Case Clasps, Box and Case Hinges in 12 in. lengths, Stop Hinges, Box Handles, and Locks. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MORSE'S PATENT TIN CAN OPENERS.—A new and very simple article for the purpose; also, Sardine Shears and Openers, which are also used for the same object. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLOW LINES, BED CORDS, CLOTHES Lines, Rope Halters, Sash and Dumb Waiter Cords, Chalk, Mason, and Fish Lines and Twine, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
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N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' FIFTH GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

To take place in the Eastern Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 27th and 28th. [3 24 5t

At 7½ o'clock precisely. Open day and evening, free.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 3 24 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

House of Representatives.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The only business in order being a general debate on the President's Annual Message, the attendance both on the floor and in the galleries was very slim.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) rose to a personal explanation in reference to the *Globe* report of the discussion between himself and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), on Thursday last. He stated that the remarks purporting to have been made by Mr. Garfield were not heard by him (Mr. Brooks), and were, as he understood them, incorrectly reported, although it was not for him to say how or when the misreporting occurred. It was to him a matter of comparatively little importance except that he wished to stand right upon the record. Referring to the reports made by Mr. Garfield last Congress from the Select Committee to investigate into the management of the Currency Printing Bureau, he found that although it was not signed it commenced by reciting that "Mr. Garfield, from the Select Committee, etc., made the following report." The minority report was signed by himself (Mr. Brooks), and Messrs. Stewart, Steel, and Dawson. He had a letter read from Mr. Jordan, Solicitor to the Treasury to Mr. Cause, stating as the result of an investigation made by him into the charge against S. M. Clark, he had received an entire conviction that the most material part of the statements were true.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) said that he was obliged to the gentleman from New York for the correction he had made. It was the universal custom for one member authorized by a Committee to make the report, and that had been done in this case. He had been authorized by a majority of the Committee to make the report. If he had not been so authorized surely some one of the four members associated with him (Messrs. Davis, of Maryland; Wilson, of Iowa; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; and Fenton, of New York) would have made a correction. The conclusion of the report which he had made was in these words:—

Resolved, That the policy of printing public money in the Treasury has resulted in a great saving of expense to the Government and security against frauds, and that the affairs of the printing bureau have been administered with marked ability and integrity.

In addition to this there was a report from Governor Fenton expressly stating that he concurred with the report of the Committee in everything, except a reflection on the New York Bank Note Company.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said that he had not concurred in the conclusions of the Committee, and that if the report had been presented to him for his signature, he would not have signed it.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) stated that this was the first time he knew that the gentleman from Iowa dissented from the report of the majority. The majority had authorized him (Mr. Garfield) to make it and he had made it.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said that he had been asked by Mr. Henry Winter Davis, a member of the committee, whether he was willing to sign the report and had replied that he was not, as he did not agree with the committee in its conclusions as set forth in the report, and in the resolution accompanying it.

Here the matter dropped, and Mr. Moulton addressed the House.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Harvey, Bushfield & Co.'s wooden-ware factory was burned last night. Loss $140,000; partially insured.

Death of Judge Stevens.

ALBANY, March 24.—Judge T. B. Stevens died last night, aged 55.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The steamship *New York*, for Southampton, sailed at noon with $103,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Gold, 125½. Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Illinois Central scrip, 116; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 100; Virginia 6s, 69; Erie, 80½; Western Union Telegraph, 63; Ten-forties, 90½; Treasury Notes, 100@100½, with large sales.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Corn quiet; white, 70@71 cents; yellow, 71 cents. Oats dull, at 98 cents. Flour inactive; high grades firm. Provisions dull and drooping. Groceries inactive and heavy. Whisky, $2 27.

THE FENIANS.

TORONTO, March 23, 7 30 P. M.—The excitement has quieted down here, though no relaxation is apparent in the preparations for defense.

There was almost a panic in Montreal last night over a report that nineteen thousand Fenians were moving on Isle Aux Noix.

A volunteer from Brockville has been sent to Montreal for admitting himself a Fenian.

Though a week has now passed since the alarm was sounded, and nothing has transpired to justify it, the citizens of Ottawa are still so nervous that night patrols and constructions are still in force. The left wing of the Canadian army on the St. Lawrence border still exhibits great activity, and fresh troops are constantly arriving. The military authorities threaten that if the Fenians attempt to cross at Ogdensburg they will fire on that city with the guns of Fort Wellington, at Prescott, opposite.

SHOTS FIRED FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE.

From the St. Catherines Journal, March 21.

On Saturday last several shots were fired from "old Niagara," across the river. A Minie ball entered Fort Niagara, and another the lighthouse. The one entering the fort passed close to a sentry, and the one which entered the lighthouse came very close to the wife of the keeper. The commandant of Fort Niagara, Major A. B. Caird, sent a remonstrance to Major Pollard, and that gentleman instituted inquiries to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

The firing was finally traced to two individuals living on the dock, Martin Morrison and Daniel McMullin, who were fined by the Major for the offense. The only excuse those worthies offered was that they mistook Fort Niagara for a duck, and therefore poured in their broadsides. This is not the first time the Niagara people have been called upon to suppress similar outrages.

THE INVASION ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

From the Montreal Gazette, March 22.

We took occasion on Monday last to warn our readers not to relax in their preparations for the approach of trouble because the day ostentatiously announced as that on which an attack was to be made had passed by without any invasion or battle. The danger is assuredly not past; and exertions should rather be redoubled than relaxed.

It is not when we are known to be expecting and prepared for attack that it is likely to be made. Let us show any symptom of being lulled into false security, and then we may be prepared for trouble. An enterprise so long prepared, so vigorously advocated by its leaders, so much encouraged by men of influence in the United States, will not be abandoned without some blow struck by some desperate hand, without some damage done or plunder carried off, even if any larger or worthier object is found unattainable.

HEADQUARTER NEWS.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The following was issued by the Head Centre yesterday, to the circles:—

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:—General Order.—I. To guard against partisan abuse of Fenian strength and influence, it is hereby ordered that no persons, not general officers, organizers or members of circles of the Fenian Brotherhood be invited or allowed to address Fenian meetings, unless when authorized by the undersigned.

II. The better to subserve the high purpose of the Brotherhood, Committees of Safety are hereby requested to exercise great care, and to treat with decision, in cases where persons not Fenians seek admission to circles for appropriately political purposes, relating to American affairs.

III. The Brotherhood is of no party, and its members must zealously guard that phase of their institution. When centres show negligence herein, the Secretary of Civil Affairs is requested to report the fact for correction.

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

DEPUTATION OF IRISH CITIZENS—THEIR ADDRESS.

The chairman of one of these deputations made a practical little address in presenting a handsome donation to the Secretary of Civil Affairs. He said:—

"We have never joined the Fenian Brotherhood. We are Irish citizens who have lived and worked on here for thirty years. We have acquired a reputation and have quite as much sense of the world's goods; and feeling that the character of the whole Irish race is involved in the outcome of this movement we give you our help. We give it to this movement led by General Sweeney because we believe there is right in it; because it is the movement which seems the most certain of showing fight; and let us impress upon your leaders that, in our opinion, you must show fight, or we will sink here and everywhere. We will be spurned by Americans and by all, seemingly, if all the Fenian business should go off in vapor. Let us see the smoke of battle, and may God bless the work."

REMARKS OF SECRETARY O'SULLIVAN.

Mr. O'Sullivan, in receiving the gift, which was magnificent, thanked the donors on behalf of the Brotherhood. He believed as he lived that "General Sweeney had the brain, skill, and honor to account on the field of war for all resources given him. If the people only furnish the necessary resources now at once, the fight is not only certain to come off, but to be victorious for Ireland. They would be glad to hear that the true men were furnishing these resources by goodly quantities; in such quantities as to insure a fight creditable to the Irish arms.

"These days were the crisis. If things went on well now with the people, all will be well on the field before long. It is not the custom with soldiers to wage war first and General Sweeney and staff will name the day for the fight to come. One thing was certain—these skilful Irish soldiers have measured their man. They will take him not at any point of time or place where he is best prepared for resistance. The Irish citizens may rely on the skill, power, and will of this movement to redeem their record before all nations and all men."

The deputation then departed.—*New York Herald.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Gold opens weak at 125½, with indications of a still further decline. There is a rumor current here that Secretary McCulloch has $40,000,000 in gold to dispose of, but he designs to sell at 130, at least, in order to realize. There is more truth in the latter statement, I presume, than the former. Government securities are steady. There is a good deal of excitement

NUMBER LX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

March.

Monday, 19—The people of Texas not being sufficiently reconstructed, in the opinion of Uncle Sam, to entrust them with stamps, they start a Post Office on their own account. A rebellion is on the tapis on account of there being no Stamp act.

Tuesday, 20.—Mr. Hubbard, of New York, in the House of Representatives at Washington, makes a speech, in which he recommends Mr. Greeley to cry "On to Specie Payments!" or we will soon be unable to purchase food. This Mr Hubbard is a son of Mrs. Hubbard, whose dog had to go "without a bone," and bare cupboards he deprecates.

Wednesday, 21.—Firemen in Convention, for the purpose of inducing the State House Bell to strike for fires, while they propose to strike for the eight-hour system. The Bell not having been *tolled* lately as to its duty, has *felt* no *alarm* from the fire telegraph throughout the city.

Thursday, 22.—Mr. Thayer in Congress proposes a new table of Federal Currency to read thus:—

2 Clarks.....1 Skinner.
2 Spinners.....1 McCulloch.
2 McCullochs....1 Chase.

Friday, 23.—A Pennsylvania farmer discovers that Coal Oil will prevent the Rinderpest if administered in time. The Cow to be soaked with the Oil, and then a slight fire applied to the surface of the Cow, removing all the parasites from the animal.

Saturday, 24.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor has petitioned the Internal Revenue Commissioners to have the Tax on the good nature of his readers increased.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

RINDERPEST OIL AND CATTLE PLAGUE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK

Always on Hand,

OF THE SHORT-HORNED, DURHAM, AND OTHER BREEDS.

The recent communication of an intelligent Berks County German Grazier to the State Department, that there is nothing like Petroleum for the Rinderpest, has induced this Company to give a chance to all persons having cattle to

TAKE A GROUND FLOOR INTEREST

in this Live (stock) Company.

HOLDING ON TO THE STOCK.

Situated in close proximity to three Drove Yards on the Lancaster Pike, it will, no doubt, find a ready sale for all the Oil it will get.

A FLOWING WELL

is now about being established on the spot, as soon as derricks and an engine can be got on the ground. It takes about two barrels of oil to every cow, and it is believed that to keep several droves of Cattle properly lubricated, it will put the price of the oil up to the good times of last March, and it being a great benefit to the cows, the "bulls" will not toss it in the market, so as to create the envy of the "bears," and that it will stand among the

SUREST OF INVESTMENTS.

Great sums of money are now being invested in Fenian Bonds, and it is believed by good judges that

THE RINDERPEST OIL AND CATTLE PLAGUE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

will afford a much safer investment, and will be of a more permanent nature, than anything connected with the Irish Republic. As a

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

owned by this Company is not called for in a general prospectus of this kind, we will merely say that it is situated on a beautiful Island in a small stream, and which is named most appropriately the "Isle of Cowes."

A "BULL" OPERATING FOR A "RISE" IN THE MARKET.

Subscriptions will be received at any time.

Address JOHN BRINDLE, Sec'y,
"Isle of Cowes,"
Montgomery Co., Pa.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

POPOPOCATAPELTINY, March 4, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—I have just escaped from Maximilian's Army, and ran great risks and two miles before I could get this on shipboard.

The French were murdering everybody by particular request.

All the Americans in the road from Matamoras to Montezuma Hall were stripped and beaten to death; some say by Maximilian in person.

There are no French troops in Mexico.

The Americans who have not been massacred, so far as heard from, are ready to rise and capture Maximilian, revolutionize the Government, annex the country to the United States, and assume the control of affairs. If President JOHNSON'S Administration is willing to adopt this course, it is believed the French and Mexicans will both co-operate therein.

At all events, something must be done, for every American now in the country has either been murdered or expects to be at the commencement of the Spring Trade.

It is said, however, that Max. does not favor an extreme policy, and rather desires to abdicate than otherwise.

Nearly all Americans are leaving the country.

The Mexicans are coming over into our border, and will have soon all left the country.

The French troops are to be withdrawn, and with them go the whole French population.

As an instance of the hostility of the French, it may be stated that, on one occasion, a man was shot near Mxtptlitl. A French soldier asked a priest his name; the other replied that he could not tell without endangering his life. He afterwards died, and no one knew who he was. It was thought that he did not know himself. This incident is but a counterpart of others which occur almost daily in Mexico and elsewhere.

The Americans are the victims of a Systematic Persecution, but the Climate is delightful.

Reinforcements of troops are being sent from France in large numbers. The armies of Mexico are disbanding. Yours, in haste,

INJA.

"The Eyes Have It."

On account of the time taken by members of Congress every day to explain away newspaper reports about themselves, which they insist upon are reported inaccurately, and as it is to nobody's interest to report the speeches and doings of members of the House of Representatives inaccurately, as no amount of blundering would be any improvement, we have concluded that the Reporter must *see* and *hear* inaccurately, and remembering the size of the room and powers of the *gas*, we offer the following invention

FOR THE USE OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS IN CONGRESS.

PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at these Headquarters for the following articles, to be delivered, in lots to suit, on or before the 1st of April, 1866:—

Three hundred thousand (300,000) Pairs of Patent Leather Boots, for the use of the Fenian Army of Invasion. The Boots to be of the O'Mahony pattern. Samples to be seen at the Union Square Mansion, in possession of the President.

One hundred thousand (100,000) Cubic feet of Gas, of the George Francis Train quality, for general illuminating and enlightening purposes. Must be 25 per cent. kid glove, 40 per cent. pomatum, 25 per cent. white handkerchief, and 10 per cent. Eau de Cologne.

Three hundred thousand (300,000) Pikes, of the Killian style, to have handles complete, Black Walnut, oiled. Each Pike to have a point to it, which will be the only point in view during the invasion.

Forty million ($40,000,000 dollars), to be invested in Fenian Bonds. The Bonds are beautifully Lithographed, and printed in Green ink, and would make handsome parlor ornaments, suitably framed, and no doubt would remain in the family for a great number of generations.

The above to be delivered in good order by the time specified, at the Union Square Mansion, New York city.

N. B All bids accepted.

Address, O'MAHONY, KILLIAN & SWEENEY,
Proprietors of the Irish Republic, N. Y.

A High Old Precedent.

To those persons who bewail the present exorbitant rates of House-rent as unprecedented, we offer the consolatory information, that Landlords thus "bled" their Tenants as far back as the time of CÆSAR, and MARK ANTONY called public attention to the fact in the well-known line:—

"See what a Rent the envious Casca made!"

Mr. Pepper in a Pickle.

General Miles, at Fortress Monroe, we see, has interfered with the plans of Pepper and the Freedmen. Mr. Pepper was collecting in the spare fractional currency, according to General Miles, without proper authority. Be that as it may, Mr. Pepper's correspondence with the General was rather Spicy.

To the Lee-ward.

Mrs. General R. E. Lee, asking for her former estate at Arlington, after her husband had spent his wealth in trying to break up the Government, is reckoned "the Arlington Height of Impudence."

THE authorities at Washington condemned in toto the drawings for a new Dry Dock at the Navy Yard—not, however, from their inaccuracy, but because the Architect called them "Sectional Drawings;" for while the President is trying all he can to reconstruct the Union, he avoids everything that looks sectional, and the authorities on dock-yards have followed the same course.

—What comes after cheese? Mouse.

—Why ought the stars to be the best astronomers? Because they have *studded* the heavens for ages.

—When Eve told Adam to chastise his son, what five scriptural names did she use? "Adam, Seth Eve, Cain Abel."

—Why is a French franc of no value compared with an American dollar? Because it is worth-less.

—Which is the cheaper, a bride or bridegroom? She is always given away, the bridegroom is sometimes sold.

—Quibble thinks if the Democracy of Pennsylvania, having nominated a Heister and Clymer, do not elevate their candidate to the Governor's seat, they may as well give up the ghost.

—Immense deposits of a kind of substance resembling cannel coal have been found at Hartley and Wollongong, in New South Wales, yielding one hundred and forty-seven gallons of oil to the ton. A company has been formed for the manufacture and sale of the oil.

—Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, recently issued orders directing the thorough cleaning, with chloride of lime, of all the habitations of the colored people of the city of Georgetown, and detailing a sufficient number of officers to carry out the order. This precaution General Howard deems necessary in view of the possibility of the prevalence of the cholera during the coming summer. Mayor Wallach has condescended to countenance the humane measures adopted by General Howard, and promises this assistance in the execution of the sanitary order. The Assistant Commissioner has also issued a circular, addressed to teachers of colored schools and ministers of colored churches, requesting them to present to the colored people the advantages of emigrating northward, where their labor would be properly remunerated, and where their condition, in every respect, would be far superior to their present status. Requisitions from all parts of the country for laborers are being received daily by General Howard, and it would, doubtless, be advisable for a part of the large colored population of Washington to comply with the desires of the Assistant Commissioner,

A SWINBURNIAN PARODY.

Certain stanzas in Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon" have been widely quoted. They begin thus:—

"Between the sunset and the sea,
My love laid hands and lips on me;
Of sweet came sour, of day came night,
Of long desire came brief delight.
Ah love, and what thing came of thee,
Between the sea-downs and the sea?"

A writer in the London *Orchestra* thinks that this poem is "euphonious bosh," and writes the following as quite as rythmical and much more sensible:—

"Between the tea-bell and the tea,
My brand was drawn and passed to me;
Of soup came fish, of fish came meats,
Of roasted joints came puddy sweets
Ah nuts and what thing came of ye,
Between the tea-cups and the tea?

"Between the tea-tray and the tea,
Mock grew to gripes, gripes grew to me,
Wine turned to drink, and drink to tears,
And general joy to maudlin fears;
Drunk tears, drunk wines, there seemed to be
Between the tea-pot and the tea.

"Between the tedium and the tea,
Jones liquored up an hour with me;
Then all among the crockery wares
His feet rolled down the kitchen stairs;
I saw 'em go—I saw a flea
Between the tea-cake and the tea."

UNDER THE SNOW.

From the Science Review.

When Autumn days grew pale, there came a troop
Of chrislike forms from that cold mountain top;
With trailing garments through the air they came,
On walked the ground with girded loins, and threw
Spangles of silvery frost upon the grass,
And edged the brook with glittering parapets,
And built it crystal bridges, touched the pool,
And turned its face to glass, or rising thence,
They shook, from their full laps, the soft, light snow,
And buried the great earth, as Autumn winds
Bury the forest floor in heaps of leaves.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The snowflake, arrested in its descent and transferred to the microscope, is an object of beauty, and teeming with matter for reflection. The landscape which the frost traces during the night with delicate crystals on the window-pane, is a mystery to the child and a marvel to the man. Here is exhibited beauty in combination with power. Great agents have been "frost and fire" in the physical revolution of the world. How they began, and where they will end, let us leave for speculators to dream, and confine our business to the world as it is.

After a night's downfall, as far as the eye can scan, everywhere lies the snow. It makes the leafless trees look elegant, hides the smoke-dried city garden, and buries all evidence of the scavenger's neglect. The town is as trim and clean as a chimney-sweep in his Sunday shirt, and the country one vast table-cloth to which birds are the only guests. But under the snow lies, fearful to contemplate, all the unpleasant experiences of mud and slop. So "frost and fire" conduce alternately to our pleasure and pain.

The small experiences of snow which fall to our lot are sufficient to remind us of the glaciers and avalanches of mountainous districts. "The snow which during the whole year falls upon the mountains does not melt, but maintains its solid state, where their elevations exceed the height of nine thousand feet or thereabouts. Where these snows accumulate to great thickness in the valleys, or in the deep mazy fractures of the soil, they harden under the influence of pressure resulting from their incumbent weight. But it always happens that a certain quantity of water, the result of momentary fusion of the superficial beds, traverses its substance, and this forms a crystalline mass of ice, granulated in structure, which the Swiss naturalists designate *neve*. From the successive melting and freezing, provoked by the heat by day and the cold by night, the imbibition of air and water in its interstices, the *neve* is slowly transformed into a homogeneous and sky-colored block of ice, filled with an infinity of air bubbles; this is what is called *glace bulleuse*, bubbled ice. Finally, these masses are entirely frozen; the water replaces the air bubbles; thence the transformation is complete; the ice is homogeneous, and presents those fine azure tints so much admired by the tourist who traverses the magnificent glaciers of Switzerland and Savoy."

Such are the glaciers which fill the gorges of the Alps, and by a gradual progress move onward to the valleys, where they continually melt, while at their sources they are being as continually replenished. Such the means by which great and important changes have been wrought on the surface of the globe, and such the material for many a castle in the air more fragile and evanescent than snow. The parallel roads of Glen Roy indicate the action of the glaciers of Scotland in ancient times, and other evidences may be traced among the mountains of Wales.

At one time a notion prevailed in the vicinity of snow-capped mountains that an avalanche might be brought down by the firing of a gun or the tinkling of a bell; that a trifling sound might cause a small fragment of snow to move, and in its motion downward to accumulate until it became an avalanche, which, like that of Val Calanca in 1806, might transport a forest from one side of the valley to the other, or bring destruction like that of the valley of Tawich in 1794, which buried the whole village of Bueras "under the snow."

Ice has recently been made the subject of a very interesting communication to a contemporary, in which the process of crystallization during liquefaction has been thus graphically described: "Here is a block of clear ice, such as any fishmonger can supply. Rows of air bubbles can be seen running parallel to each other throughout the mass, and in some irregular places there is a fine gauze-like appearance produced by a web of minute bubbles. This is but the poetical way in which ice expresses a split; for this beautiful netting is the result of nothing more than some accidental blow. Cutting a slice from the block across the bubbles, let us hold it close to a naked gas-flame, and now let us observe it. The lamp of Aladdin could not have wrought a more wondrous change. The part before clear and unmarked is now studded all over with lustrous stars, whose centres shine like burnished silver.

"A fairy seems to have breathed upon the ice, and caused transparent flowers of exquisite beauty suddenly to bloom in myriads within the ice, and all with a charming regularity of position. It is the tangible fairy heat that has worked this spell. The ice was laid down according to the same laws that shape the snow into its beautiful and well-known crystalline forms so often to be seen in snow storms here and elsewhere. Ice is indeed only an aggregate of crystals similar to those of snow, which, lying together in perfect contact, render each other invisible, and the block transparent. When the heat of the gas-flame entered the slab, it set to work to pick the ice to pieces, by giving it, in certain places, a rapid molecular shaking, and the fairy flowers which appear in the warmed ice are the result of this agitation. On *a priori* grounds, we should therefore infer that the shape of these liquid crystals—for they are merely water—would be the same as the solid crystals which originally build up the ice. This is found to be the case. The two are seen to be identical, each has six rays, and the serrations in both follow the angle of sixty degrees; just as the ice freezes, so, under suitable conditions, it liquefies; the ice flowers, or negative crystals, appearing in the same plane as that in which they were formed.

"The air bubbles in ice show this direction. The bubbles collect in widely distant layers, making the successive stages of freezing; between the layers there is either a clear intervening space, or those perpendicular rows of bubbles already noticed. Accordingly, the ice freezes parallel with the former, and at right angles with the direction of the latter bubbles."

Beneath the snow and the ice we all direct our hopes for the young year. There lie buried the germs which shall make our fields green, feed our cattle, make our gardens gay, replenish our granaries, fill our tables, store our cellars, and, indeed, supply all the substantial materials for our daily wants. It cannot cause much surprise, therefore, that at this season of the year all should feel an interest, though but few express it, of what lies hidden "under the snow."

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping, Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnish me their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING

On Tuesday, March 20,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 2m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 423 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and testament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Esq., No. 484 N. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 17 stuth5t

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

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"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

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3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths5 No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

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Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE! or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,

3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBL

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

CLARK & BIDDLE,

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LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
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Solid Silver-ware.

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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IMPORTERS OF

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No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

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DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 823, Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 5

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S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m

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GREEN PEAS,

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FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

THE HOUSE-HUNTER.

Flurried and anxious, harassed with care,
Stalks he along through street and through square,
Wistfully glancing each side of the way,
Eagerly looking for some place to stay,
Trembling his limbs, and ready to fail,
Bloodshot his eyes, his cheek deathly pale.
Though with the sun his task has begun,
Now, close to night, his work's yet undone,
Wipes from his brow the cold beading sweat,
Cries in despair, "There's nothing to let!"
"Nothing to let!" his courage benumbs—
What will he do when moving-day comes?
Where can he house himself and his chicks?
No home for them in this "desert of bricks."
Must, Arab-like, they be lodged in a tent,
Or, in some tenement-house, closely be pent,
Nebuchadnezzar-like, turned out to grass,
Wandering outcasts, Ishmaels?—alas!

Grief is too much for his o'erburdened brain;
Strives he 'gainst fate, but yet all in vain.
Turns he to rest, where wine sparkles bright,
Fled soon his woes, his spirits grow light.
Drinking quite deep, he shouts and he sings,
Quarrelsome grows, which grief quickly brings.
Into the streets he's ruthlessly kicked,
Soon from the mud by an M. P. he's picked,
Battered and bleeding, tattered and torn,
Dragged here a justice on the next morn.
See him arraigned—a sorrowful elf—
Sentenced to lie six months on the shelf.
Pity him not, for jolly is he;
Home he has found, he sings merrily:
"Thank God for the poorhouse, and likewise the jail!
For they will receive us when all else do fail.'

FILIPPO PALMA;

OR, THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Translated from the German of Waldbruehl.

The rich old miser and pawnbroker Griffo was about to close his store and retire to his solitary sleeping apartment. He threw a quick, searching glance about him—pianos, guitars, household furniture of every kind and description, which the necessities of the poor or the extravagance of the rich had gathered there, strewed the room in strange confusion.

After cautiously surveying the whole, and satisfying himself that no thief was concealed within, who could despoil him of his hoarded treasures, he turned to close the door, when a young man stepped upon the threshold. His elegant mantle only partially concealed the richness of his dress and the symmetry of his form; he might have been about twenty-five years of age, and withal looked so gay, and glad, and life-loving, that the old miser drew back amazed. Gracefully raising his hat, he disclosed a profusion of glossy raven curls, and a face that might have served a painter for an Adonis or Endymion. His eyes fell upon the grave, parchment-like features of the old usurer, and though he could not restrain a smile, yet he failed to banish the traces of care which saddened his brow.

"Bravo, my young lord," exclaimed Griffo. "I call you a man of your word. I have always said that the noble lords of Rome, and indeed of all Italy, might safely take for their model Signor Filippo Palma—none knew so well as he how to live—how to circulate his money, and one so punctual to return a borrowed loan."

"It grieves me much, Signor Griffo, that this time I so ill deserve the praise with which you overwhelm me. I know that to-day I should have repaid that small sum."

"Small sum! small sum! you owe me a hundred ducats, and to-day I counted upon it. I lent it, too, without a pledge, bethink you, upon your honest face; but certainly you have brought it with interest, and you wish to joke with me."

"Would to God it were so," rejoined Filippo, "but, believe me, we singers carry empty pockets while the Carnival lasts; our opera managers cannot pay us until Shrovetide is over. Meanwhile we must live; therefore, I have come to beg you to double that loan, and let me have another hundred ducats upon my honest face."

"The d—l take me! If that is not a rare joke," said the astonished Griffo. "Do you think I have found my money or stolen it, that I can throw it after you as you scatter your light songs among the silly crowd? No, no, I will teach you better; I have your bond, and it I cannot jingle both money and interest in my purse this day, you shall go to the debtor's prison and there celebrate your carnival, unless, indeed, your manager or the foolish song-roving rabble of Rome will redeem you."

"Pray listen to reason, Signor Griffo. If you should stand me upon my head, not a single ducat would fall out of my pocket; wait only until the carnival is over, and you shall see; manager shall then pay me my arrears, and perhaps, also, I shall be the bridegroom of a rich lady, whose love I seek now to woo. I do entreat you, good Griffo, let me have the money; draw up the bond, and I will sign it."

"A wife," said Griffo, thoughtfully; "a widow, perhaps an heiress; who is she, and how far has the matter gone?"

"Not so far as you think; neither do I know who she is. I have seen her only twice, but more is not necessary to fall desperately in love; the thing is soon finished, for she seems to be unmarried, and to all appearance is blessed with every earthly good."

"I will listen to you no longer, you young madcap; you shall go to prison to-day if you cannot give me full satisfaction or furnish me responsible security;" and hereupon the old niggard flew into a paroxysm of rage, and poured forth a perfect torrent of curses, all of which Filippo received with the most imperturbable gravity. Resolved upon obtaining the loan, and hoping to gain his point as soon as the storm had passed by, Filippo meanwhile stepped to an open piano and began to play a favorite *aria*, which had lately gained him much applause. Seeing, however, that Griffo's wrath was rather in the flow than in the ebb, he seated himself and began to sing the *aria*, which he supported with a vigorous accompaniment. He had at first no other intention than to show his firm resolution and to appear as unembarrassed and as much at his ease as possible; but when he perceived that the old man listened with delighted astonishment, he began to sing in a style worthy of Filippo Palma, the most celebrated singer of his time. A mirror hanging opposite reflected the face of the miser, and Filippo watched with anxious interest the various emotions which passed through his soul and warmed into life his stern, rigid features. At first the muscles of his face relapsed and expanded as the full, deep tones trembled through the hall; then, as the swelling waves of rich melody rose and sank in wild sport and play, the angular features gradually formed themselves into a sweet smile, and the man of gain, who had until now listened only to the sound of gold, stood spell-bound; a light was in his leaden, soulless eye, and his lips trembled. It was as though an angel of beauty had touched him with his magic wand, so complete was the transformation; the clear, rich tones of melody fell upon his soul as the warm, bright rays of the sun upon the earth after a long rainy season. As Palma at last with a lively emotion and brilliant passages drew towards the close, Griffo could no longer remain quiet in his corner; he strove to express by the motions of his limbs the spirit of music; noiselessly he moved that he might not by an unlucky step interrupt the sweet-toned stream of enchanting melody. As the *aria* was concluded, and Griffo stood panting, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, the singer stepped up to him with a smile and said:

"How is it, Signor Griffo? will you loan me the ducats now; or will you at least listen to my explanation, and not interrupt me with your curses?"

"Curse, I curse?—no, Heaven forbid—the money I will count out directly, my son. You are a magician, and have bewitched me. Upon your honest face, or your golden voice, I loan it without interest, if it must be so."

"No, no, that is more than I ask, my worthy sir. Be assured you do me a great favor, which I shall not forget after the carnival, when I am a happy bridegroom and a rich man." Filippo quickly gathered up the money, and vanished through the street door, and Griffo awoke as if from a heavy dream, to a consciousness of what he had done. At first he seemed to repent his generosity, then, shaking his grey locks, involuntarily exclaimed, "He has a voice! he can sing, and bewitch with his songs. He shall teach my Euretta."

The carnival was brilliant and magnificent, but passed far too quickly for Filippo. He had not, as formerly, celebrated it with his gay companions. He was seeking his unknown loved one amid the crowd of masks, and too often found himself sadly disappointed. His gold at last engaged an old woman to bring information of her, and also deceived all watching eyes which guarded the beautiful unknown. Through her he received a few lines from the lady, containing, however, nothing but a promise to meet him on the coming Sunday. True, he had seen and spoken with her on the evening of the last day of the carnival, and confessed his love; but while he listened to hear the sweet words of life that trembled unexpressed upon her lips, the dense crowd separated him from the fair one, and instead, the bravos of a hundred mocking voices greeted as they looked on and boisterously applauded the farce.

Filippo sat in his lonely room in sorrow and silence, when the door suddenly opened and Griffo stood before him, the sight of whose face recalled his uncancelled obligation, and struck new terror to the unhappy lover. The object of his visit, however, was by no means such as Filippo had anticipated; he came to assure his young friend that the sweetest strains of his golden song were yet floating through his brain, and to request that he would give his daughter lessons, with which she might gladden and solace his old age. Palma was not more surprised at this request than at the news that he had a daughter, whom he had never seen or heard of, though he had been a long time a regular customer of the old man. Then Griffo told him how, long years ago, the persuasions of his friends had induced him to marry, and how in a year's time his young wife died, leaving him a daughter, whom the tender care of a prudent aunt had reared. "I have had notice," he added, "that many flatterers and idlers, attracted by her beauty, seek to ensnare the girl, so that it is doubly necessary that she be suitably employed, that evil may not take root in the soil of her heart."

The next morning, in compliance with Griffo's request, Filippo was on the spot at the appointed hour, and followed him with no little curiosity into the upper apartments of his lodgings.

Who shall describe his astonishment, when from a side door entered the long-sought, unknown object of his love. Forgetting all else, he threw himself at her feet, kissed her beautiful hand, and covered it with kisses, which she very graciously received, believing the approbation and consent of her father had been gained.

But it was far otherwise. While the young pair abandoned themselves to joy and delight, the old man foamed with anger and rage, and a storm of imprecations soon convinced the lovers of the true state of the case.

All seemed lost. Griffo seized the girl and led her into the adjoining room, and was about to kick Filippo out of the door, when suddenly the remembrance came to him, how, on a former occasion, he had by the mysterious might of music subdued and conquered the terrible anger of the old churl. He quickly seated himself at the open piano, and if before he had been singing in joke, this time he sang with the earnestness of desperation, and not in vain.

Orpheus wrung from the miser his Eurydice, and became his son-in-law. No son of song, since Fillippo Palma, has ever won from a miser gold, far less Elisetta.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 28tuthsSm* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

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HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PRE-PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO, EAGLE VEIN,

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM,

[3 13 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 80
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

I intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock o

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 19

JUST RECEIVED!

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND!

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEWING TOBACCO:

	Cents.
Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
Navy, made before the war	40
Cavendish, best sweet	90
Congress, best	90
Congress, sweet, made before the War	90
Flounder and Plantation Twist	90
Coarse Twist, best	90
Rough and Ready, finest in the country	$1 50
Rough and Ready, made before the war	75
Union Twist, made before the war	50
Oronoco Twist, best	1 00
Golden Twist, made before the War	80
Gravely's Celebrated	2 00
Bright Fig, good	75
Ladies' Twist	1 40
Diamond Twist	1 30
Dark Plain, best in the country	1 00
Light Plain, good	1 25
Celebrated Mountain Dew	1 25

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Celebrated Lone Jack	$2 25
Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country	1 50
Lynchburg, $1 80 and 50 cents per pound	
Prime Lynchburg, made before the war	40
Good Lynchburg	30
Zephyr Puff	1 00

Together with many other varieties not enumerated.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade.
JAMES DALEY,
American and Spanish Cigar Manufactory,
3 23 16t* Nos. 1921 and 2070 CALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphia.

ROGERS'

FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,

FOR

CLEANSING AND PRESERVING

THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. B. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, March 26, 1866, 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
TWO THOUSAND (2000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1 and 2, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not *fresh ground*, and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this Office.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. T. BRIDGES,
3 22 3t Brevet Major C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 26, 1866, for furnishing this department with FORAGE, for the period of three months, commencing April 1, and ending the 30th day of June, 1866, inclusive, viz:—

Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this Post or District, or any other locality within this command that may be directed.

All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality (timothy); Straw of good quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for ($5000) five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage." Bids will be opened on MONDAY, March 26, 1866—12 o'clock M.—and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
3 20,5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866 3 1 23t

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—

10 000 Brass Rings, 1¼ inches.
10 000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ¾ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ¾ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO,

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)"

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 23 14 5

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.—
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., March 26, 1866, office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office, Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware and Wilmington, Delaware, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the Commanding Officers of those posts, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bids will be received for either post separately or together.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
3 19 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES, VETERINARY TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Giesborg, D. C., under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Medicines, Veterinary Tools, Instruments, etc., consisting in part of—

17 lbs. Gum Myrrh.
11 lbs. Saleratus.
4 lbs. Verartria Viride.
33 lbs. Saltpetre.
8 lbs. Gum Catechu.
44 lbs. Calamine.
16 lbs. Elderberries.
18 lbs. Calamus Root, pulv.
9 lbs. Senna Leaves.
15 lbs. Caraway Seed.
4 lbs. Tannin.
15 lbs. Chalk, prepared.
21 lbs. Black Antimony.
20 lbs. Glauber Salts.
50 lbs. Litharge.
25 lbs. Gentian, powd'd.
23 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.
13 lbs. Ginger, powd'd.
212 No. Chip Boxes.
4 galls. Sweet Spts. Nitre
6 galls. Molasses.
6 lbs. Corks, assorted.
24 lbs. Copperas.
10 lbs. Sponge.
3 No. Sieves, muslin.
40 No. Syringes, assted.
4 No. Scales (apothecary) and Weights.
20 prs. Shears.
40 No. Seton Needles.
2 No. Horse-Fleams.
4 No. Bistornes.
5 sets of Veterinary Instruments.
5 No. Ball Forceps.
5 No. Stake, Ointment.
5 No. Spatulas.
5 No. Funnels, assorted.
11 No. Mortars & Pestles
2 No. Counter scales.
208 bottles "Dr. Powel's Liniment."
6 lbs. Mur. of Ammonia.
10 lbs. Sub. Carb. Soda.
10 lbs. Linseed Meal.
34 boxes "Scratch Ointment."
44 papers "Cattle Powders."
175 lbs. Borax.
20 lbs. Sal. Tartar.
3½ lbs. Beeswax.
1 gallon Sweet Oil.
80 lbs. Aloes.
1 bbl. Barbadoes Tar.
½ bbl. Tar.
60 lbs. Sulphur, pulv.
350 No Jars, Bottles Cans, etc., glass-stoppered.
30 lbs. Lard.
6 No. Graduates.
18½ lbs. Alum.
21 lbs. Sugar of Lead.
1½ lbs. Ext. Belladona.
2½ lbs. Dint. Nitrate Mercury.
2 lbs. Ext. Hellebore, black.
3 lbs. Chloroform.
27 lbs. Acid, Sulphuric.
11 lbs. Acid, Nitric.
9 lbs. Acid, Acetic.
2½ lbs. Acid, Muriatic.
20 lbs. Pulv. Cantharides.
1½ lbs. Croton Oil.
2½ lbs. Juniper Oil.
3 lbs. Anise Oil.
5 lbs. Caraway Oil.
27 lbs. Cream Tartar.
8 oz. Acid, Hydrocyanic
4 lbs. Baryta-Murias.
4 lbs. Aqua Ammonia.
4½ lbs. Ferri. Iodide.
3½ lbs. Mercury, Beniodide.
13 lbs. Red Precipitate.
3 lbs. Antimony, Tart'e.
9 lbs. Zinc, Chloride.
7 lbs. Zinc, Acetas.
15 lbs. Zinc, Sulphas.
5 lbs Corrosive Sublim'e
9 lbs. Acetate Copper.
5 lbs. Potass. Sulp. pulv.
35 6ineStone (Cupri Sulp)
9 lbs. Potass. Chloride.
4 lbs. Capsicum, pulv.
3 lbs. Creosote.
8 lbs Ether. Sulph.
2 lbs. Colch. Root.
4 lbs. Tinct. Gunicum.
10 lbs. Tinct. Opii.
2 lbs. Cantharides Tinct
16 lbs. Zingiber, Tinct.
4 galls. Arnica, Tinct.
7 galls. Gentian (Comp). Tinct
5 galls Capsicum, Tinct
18 galls. Aloes, Tinct
34 galls. Lobelia, Tinct.
20 galls Alcohol.
2 galls. Spts. Turpentine
2 lbs. Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.
32 lbs. Ammonia, Carb.
6 lbs. Digitalis, Pulv.
32 lbs. Canada Balsam
9 lbs Hellebore, Pulv.
3½ lbs. Gum Assafœtida.
4 lbs. Bore Armenian
15 lbs. Mercurial Ointm't
30 lbs Mustard, Pulv.
10 lbs. Capsicum, Pulv.
5 lbs. Balsam Tolu
7 lbs Gum Euphorbium
23 lbs. Arnica Flowers.
7 lbs. Arsenic.
9 lbs. Manganese.
1 lb. Wormseed, ground
3 lbs Acacia, Gum.
5 lbs. Nux Vomica
1½ oz Strychnine.
10 lbs Pearl Ash.
10 lbs. Glycerizia.
9 lbs. Fennel Seed, pulv.
5 lbs. Valerian, powd'd.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Most of the above-named articles are in original packages, and are in good order.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. 3 22 6t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS, AND CARTS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—
100 to 200 Light Ambulances,
300 to 500 Army Wagons,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,
ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF HARNESS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
March 22, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described HARNESS, viz.:—

943	single sets	Lead Mule Harness, worn.
522	" "	Wheel Mule Harness, worn.
57	" "	Lead Horse Harness, good.
70	" "	Wheel Horse Harness, worn.
93	" "	Lead Ambulance Harness, good.
269	" "	Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 22 4t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
800 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
82,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 80 broken Gun Carriages, 35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of—

Chairs, Desks, Printing Press, and Type, Blankets, Bridles, Chains, Horse and Wagon Covers, Harness, Feed Troughs, Halters, Saddles, Lines, Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies, Drag Mill, Anvils, Tire Bender, Portable Forges, Smiths' Bellows, Planes, Saws, Caldirons, Fire and Water Hose, Hydrants, Bake Ovens, Platform Scales, Wheelbarrows, 250 lbs Paints, 680 lbs. Lead Pipe, 1860 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron, 46 320 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron, 30,000 lbs. Iron Tire, 1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new, 1530 lbs. Rope, 1000 lbs. Scrap Steel, 45 lbs. Zinc, 25 Ambulances, 1 Buggy, 25 Carts, 8 Slop Carts, 18 two-horse Wagons, 10 two-horse Spring Wagons, 2 four-horse Spring Wagons, 125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons, 18 Scavenger Wagons, 1 Water Wagon, Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKY, WINES, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Desiccated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CATALOGUE

OF

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

FIFTH GREAT SALE

OF

VALUABLE ORIGINAL

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

OIL PAINTINGS,

Purchased by and Painted to the order of

MR. JAMES S. EARLE,

From original Sketches prepared exclusively for him.

Among the artists represented are:—

CARL HUBNER,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
SONDERMANN,
JULIUS HUBNER,
PROF. JOURDAN,
HEN. RONNER,
DIELMANN'S,
E. D. LEWIS,
H. HERZOG,
MILLNER,
BOSCH,
LASCH,
SCHLICHT,
SCHON,
TENKATE,
EDWARD MORAN,
KUWASSY,
PAUL WEBER,
GOODALL,
HIDDEMANN,
WERNER,
H. EARL,
W. L. SONNTAG,
LITSCHAUER,
C. HOGUET,
SALENTIN,
TRIEBEL,
HILLEMACHER,
CARABAIN,
FAULKNER.
W. L. VAN STARKENBURGH,
J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURG.

This Collection is superior to that offered by JAMES S. EARLE & SONS at their last sale, and will take equal rank with the most renowned Galleries of New York and Boston.

The Pictures are all new, all very elegantly framed, and in perfect order.

They will all be sold

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Sale will take place in the EASTERN GALLERY of

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

TUESDAY, MARCH 27,

AND

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866,

AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

AUCTIONEER.

Exhibition Open Day and Evening. Free.

TERMS CASH—BANKABLE FUNDS.

All purchases must be paid for within twenty-four hours from the day of sale, or the Pictures will be resold for the account of Purchasers, at the Auctioneer's option.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

FIFTH GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

AT THE

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866.

CATALOGUE.

The size of each Picture is given in inches, without frame, the height first.

1—A. F. LOEBANS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Moonlight on the Amazon.

2—S. F. ROSMANS. Paris. Size 20x16.
On the Hudson.

3—L. JULIEARD, Philadelphia. Size 9x12.
Landscape and Chickens.

4—GUIDO RENI. Porcelain, copy by Kretzmar
Ecce Homo.

5—HOPPIN, New York. Pen and Ink Drawing
The Nibble—The Saloon

6—HOPPIN, New York. Companion to the above
The Bite—The Conservatory.

7—DIBDIN, London. Water Color Drawing
Old Mill in Sussex.

8—DIBDIN, London. Companion.
Study from Nature, Yorkshire.

9—HERMANN KAUFFMAN, Berlin. Pen Drawing.
Hay making in Austria.

10—HERMANN KAUFFMAN. Berlin. Companion.
The Race Horses.

11—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Old Mill near Amsterdam.

12—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
The Packet Landing.

13—C. BOLT, Arnheim. Size 25x31.
View near Darmstadt.

14—THOMAS P. OTTER, Philadelphia. Size 25x3).
On the Road to Chamouni, after Pope.

15—GEO. HETZEL, Pittsburg. Size 14x18.
The Trout Stream.

16—WOODWELL, Pittsburg. Size 12x22.
Among the Rushes.

17—J. W. LINDLEG, Dusseldorf. Size 15½x12½.
The Glacier of Rosenlaue.

18—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 29½x24½.
Felice Bernardi, after Schopin.

19—BRUCKL, Munich. Companion to the above.
Mariaccia Tali, after Schopin.

20—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 16½x22½.
The Wetterhorn in the Alps.

21—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin Companion.
The Finsthal, in the Alps.

22—XANTHUS SMITH Philadelphia. Size 7½x16.
Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Florida.

23—GEORGE HETZEL. Pittsburg. Size 16x24.
Trout Stream, near Altoona.

24—MISS BACKHUYZEN. Amsterdam. Size 15x21.
Group of Fruit and Flowers.

25—KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN, Amsterdam. Size 10x19.
Canal at Haarlaem.

26—VAN DEVENTER. Amsterdam. Size 11x13.
Sunset, Coast of Holland.

27—S. B. WAUGH. Size 27x22.
Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

28—A. BIEL, Berlin. Size 15x24
A Foggy Morning in the Baltic.

29—E. BOSCH, Dusseldorf. Size 20x15
A Newfoundland Dog, with Whip

30—E BOSCH, Dusseldorf Size 20x15.
A St. Bernard Dog.

31—GEORGE C. LAMBDIN. Size 22x18.
The Signal from the Mountain Top.

32—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 13x18.
The Farmer's Return, Canada.

33—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 14x19.
The Sledding Party.

34—HOEGUIES, Berlin. Size 15x19.
The Bird Fanciers.

35—W. T. VAN STARKENBURCH, Amsterdam. Size 15x12
Cattle and Landscape near Amsterdam.

36—A. R. JONES, London. Size 30x24.
Shepherd Dog, and Sheep.

37—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 20x30.
View on Richgoland.

38—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 20x30.
The Cattle near Havre

39—HENRIETTA RONNER, Brussels. Size 18x14.
Two Princess' Pets.

40—DE HEUVEL. Berlin. Size 19x25.
Feeding the Rabbits, German Interior.

41—C. BOSER, Dusseldorf. Size 22½x17.
The Flower Girl.

42—C. BOSER Dusseldorf. Size 22½x17.
The Little Milk Dealer.

43—SONDERMAN. Dusseldorf. Size 19x15.
Paying in the Sun.

44—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin Size 26x28.
Dutch Port on the Rhine.

45—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin. Size 27x38.
View of Brussels.

46—JULIUS HUBNER Dusseldorf. Size 25x31.
The Unwelcome Suitor.

47—DELMANS & DEMARETELAERE, Brussels size 28x24.
The Edge of the Woods.

48—PAUL WEBER. Darmstadt. Size 24x29
Coming from Church, Auvergne.

49—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
The Zugspitz and the Alps.

50—G. ENGELHARDT. Berlin. Size 48x40.
The Winterstall, Alps.

51—BAUMGARTNER, Munich. Size 33x28.
The Tasty Sentinel.

52—HILLEMACHER, Paris. Size 20x25.
The Happy Mother.

53—HILLEMACHER, Paris Size 20x25, Companion.
Children's Sports, Bois de Boulogne.

54—SCHLICT, Munich. Size 39x30.
On the Borders of Como.

55—J. G. FALCONER, R. H. A., Philadelphia. Size 22x36
Harvesting in Glen Nesh, County Donegal, Ireland.

56—H. LEWIS, Dusseldorf. Size 31x45.
Castle Eltz, on the Moselle.

57—RUSSELL SMITH Philadelphia Size 30x50.
Ossipee Valley, White Mountains.

58—EDMUND D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 41x69
Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River.

59—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam. Size 36x50.
View on the Hudson River.

60—CARL BOKER Dusseldorf. Size 28x23.
Preparing Dinner.

61—SIMMLER, Aschaffenburg. Size 19x16.
The Unlucky Shot.

62—SIMMLER, Aschaffenburg. Size 21x16
The Watchful Hunter.

63—HERMANN KAUFFMAN, Berlin. Size 22x31.
Winter in the Woods.

64—HENRIETTA RONNER. Brussels. Size 22x34.
Tired Out.

65—VOLTZ, Munich. Size 31x30.
Leading Cattle to Water.

66—Prof. RUDOLPH JORDAN. Dusseldorf. Size 28x.5.
The Proposal of Marriage.

67—VANDEVENTER, Amsterdam. Size 18x31.
Harvesting in Holland.

68—C. TRIEBEL. Berlin.
The Achensee in the Tyrol.

69—C. HOGUET. Berlin. Size 35x56.
Off Brest—The Light.

70—C. LASCH, Dusseldorf. Size 27x32.
The Future Daughter-in-law.

71—Prof. R. JORDAN. Dusseldorf. Size 22x18.
The First Visit to the Clergyman.

72—MEYER VON BREMEN. Size 17x14.
Coming from Market.

73—ERUCKL. Munich. Size 34x29.
The First Cigar after Kretzmar.

74—VERON Paris. Size 25x21
The Forest of Fontainebleau.

75—W. L. SONNTAG New York Size 7x11.
View in Shenandoah Valley,

76—C. KRIEGHOFF. Quebec. Size 11x9.
The Indian Hunter.

SECOND EVENING'S SALE,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

77—A. F. LOEMANNS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Moonlight—Camping out.

78—A. F. LOEMANNS. Paris. Size 10x16.
Vesuvius—The Bay of Naples.

79—C. KRIEGHOFF Quebec. Size 11x9.
The Canada Squaw.

80—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Old Mill at Haarlaem.

81—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Under Weigh.

82—Miss MARY SMITH, Philadelphia. Size 9x22.
At Breakfast.

83—XANTHUS SMITH, Philadelphia. Size 6½x10½.
Spring, Montgomery County.

84—XANTHUS SMITH, Philadelphia. Companion. Size 6½x10½.
Harvest Time.

85—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 10x14.
Rocks off Dieppe.

86—HUBBARD, London. Water Color Drawing. Size 16x12.
The Stepping Stones.

87—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 19x14.
The Fish Market at Lyons.

88—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Companion. Size 19x14
Market Day at Ghent.

89—C. KRIEGHOFF Quebec. Size 15x18.
Chippewa Indians Holding Council.

90—H. LEWIS Dusseldorf. Size 25x37.
View in Westphalia.

91—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 16x22.
View of Lake Lucerne

92—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH Amsterdam. Size 9x12.
Chickens in a Wheatfield, 'Out Foraging."

93—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 26x13.
View of Derwent Water.

94—KLOMBECK, Munich. Size 20x40.
Winter Near Amsterdam.

95—KLOMBECK, Munich. Size 29x40.
Summer in Fontainebleau.

96—C. HERTEL, Dusseldorf. Size 28x23.
Stolen Fruits

97—LITSCHAUER, Dusseldorf. Size 23x19.
The Unlucky Number, 13.

98—LAURENT DE BEUL, Brussels. Size 25x31.
The Shepherdess and her Flock.

99—J. W. LINDLER, Dusseldorf. Size 33x49
The Wengern Alps.

100—W. L. SONNTAG, New York. Size 36x53.
Carbon Mountain, N. H.

101—GEORGE HETZEL, Pittsburg Size 30x45.
Summer in the Forests of Western Pennsylvania.

102—E. BOSCH. Dusseldorf. Size 31x23.
Little Red Riding Hood.

103—C. HOGUET Berlin. Size 35x55.
Souvenir of Normandy.

104—R. ZIMMERMANN, Dusseldorf. Size 31x33.
The Rendezvous Inn, in a Winter's Storm.

105—H. SALENTIN, Dusseldorf Size 33x37.
The Return from the Archery.

106—H. HERZOG, Dusseldorf. Size 42x30.
Norwegian Glacier.

107—HIDDEMANN, Dusseldorf. Size 31x33.
The Doubtful Customer.

108—H. WERNER, Dusseldorf. Size 23x28.
Helping Little Sister.

109—G. ENGELHARDT Berlin. Size 26½x38.
The Schmalzeritha', Tyrol.

110—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 26½x38.
The Valley of the Oetz.

111—C. LASCH, Dusseldorf. Size 29½x22½.
Behind the Mill.

112—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam. Size 36x50
View in Thuringen, with Castle.

113—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam Size 30x50.
Return of the Drove—View near the Hague.

114—E. MORAN, Philadelphia. Size 30x45.
View of Bordiorne Castle.

115—W. SHERIDAN YOUNG, Philadelphia. Size 36x50.
Lake of the Four Cantons, after Richardson.

116—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin. Size 28x33.
The Port of Bruges.

117—CARL BOKER, Dusseldorf. Size 24½x30.
The Puzzled Policeman.

118—PAUL WEBER, Darmstadt Size 19x26.
Scene in Kurcessen, Germany.

119—CARABAIN, Brussels. Size 34x27.
Street in Brussels.

120—LITSCHAUER, Dusseldorf. Size 28x32.
The Artists' Studio.

121—GESELSCHAF, Berlin. Size 21x15.
Interior of Church at Liege—Vespers.

122—F. WIESCHELBRINCK. Dusseldorf. Size 23x18.
Teaching the Tune.

123—PAUL WEBER, Darmstadt. Size 27x21.
Old Mill at Auerbach, Germany.

124—P. LERAY, Paris. Size 18x22.
The Morning after the Carousal.

125—SCHON. Dusseldorf. Size 27x32.
The Tyrolean School.

126—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 9x22
The Valley of the Aar, with Rainchartsbrunn.

127—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 48.40.
Swiss Scenery Mountains.

128—C. KUWASSY, Paris Size 63x50.
Monte Serra Alps.

129—CARL HUBNER Dusseldorf. Size 38x43.
A Volunteer for the Union.

130—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 9½x56
Lake of Derwent Water.

131—C. BOLT, Arnheim Size 37x49.
View near Rotterdam.

132—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
A Road in Tyrol.

133—GEORGE C. LAMBDIN Size 22x27.
"In the Air"

134—CARL HOFF. Dusseldorf. Size 82x26
Welcoming the Bride.

135—J. W. LINDLER Dusseldorf. Size 34x50.
Mer de Glace, Chamouni.

136—NORDENBERG. Dusseldorf Size 32½x47.
Wedging in the Mill—Swedish Interior.

137—C. MILLNER, Munich Size 54x47.
The Riva Gold Peak, Tyrol.

138—E. D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 22½x33.
Old Mill in the Franconia Mountains.

139—E. D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 22½x33.
On the Juniata River.

140—C. HOEGUIES, Berlin. Size 18x21 Size 27.
The Singing School, Westphalia.

141—HENRIETTA RONNER Brussels. Size 17x14.
Going Express.

142—PAUL WEBER. Darmstadt. Size 12x18.
Afternoon at Barbison, Fontainebleau.

143—HERMANN TENKATE, Amsterdam. Size 10x14.
Salon Louis XIV.

144—C. SELL. Dusseldorf. Size 8½x19.
The Arrest of a Spy—Thirty Years' War.

145—C. HOGUET, Berlin.
The Caub and Pfalz on the Rhine.

146—WALTER GOODALL, London. Water Color Drawing. Size 20x16
Feeding the Chickens.

147—VAN DIEGHEM, Brussels Size 10x14.
Sheep and Chickens.

148—VAN DIEGHEM, Brussels. Size 10x14.
Sheep in a Barn.

149—XANTHUS SMITH. Size 10½x18½.
U. S. Signal Station, Drayton House, Hilton Head, S. C.

150—XANTHUS SMITH, Size 8x13.
U. S. Steamers Wabash, Monitor Weehawken, and the New Ironsides, off Charleston.

151—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
On the Beach, Dieppe.

152—LAURENT DE BEUL, Brussels. Size 13x11.
Sheep at Pasture.

153—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 34x29.
Mending the Sledge, after Kretzmar.

154—THOMAS SULLY. Size 20x24.
Head of Flora.

155—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 34x29.
The First Snow, after Kretzmar.

156—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x17.
Fishermen Drawing their Nets.

157—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x15.
Moonlight.

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